REGD. NO. B. 1035

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 250 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

C.R. PLEADS IN VAIN WITH MAHATMA

Decision To Retire Irrevocable

Congress Cabinet Discusses Gandhiji's Amendments...

SOCIALISTS IN A FIX

Eleventh hour attempts to persuade Mahatma Gandhi and those who agree with him that he should retire from the Congress at least for some time were made on Monday by Mr. Rajagopalachari who was specially summoned from the midst of his election campaign in Madras, but the attempts till a late hour at night did not make the slightest change in the attitude of either Gandhiji or those members of the Working Committee who agree with him.

Now it is regarded as crystal that Gandhiji's decision is unchangeable.

The Constitution Sub-Committee spent the whole day in discussing the report of the Committee which had as a matter of course to make certain consequential changes in the existing Constitution. The new set of amendments suggested by Gandhiji without any material alteration have now been fitted into the Constitution of the Congress and according to informed circles the constitution will be a most efficient and workable constitution.

The members of the Sub-Committee placed their draft before Mahatma Gandhi on Monday night after he broke his silence and the latter approved the draft without material alterations. The Committee will resume discussion of the draft on Tuesday morning with the Working Committee and it is not anticipated that Constitutional amendments will come up before the Subjects Committee before Wednesday the earliest.

While the Congress Cabinet is busy discussing Constitutional amendments with a view to making the Congress a more efficient and businesslike body, the Congress Socialists have submitted six resolutions which, if they are able to carry through will alter the Constitution of the Congress in such a manner as to make it a full pledged Socialist Constitution.

PIQUANT SITUATION

It is understood that a piquant situation has arisen in regard to these resolutions in as much as they have failed to satisfy the constitutional procedure, namely, that they should be submitted to the A. I. C. C. Office ten days before the meeting of the Subjects Committee.

ONLY COURSE

Failing to send the resolutions in time leaves only one course open to the Socialists, if they want the resolutions to be moved at the Subjects Committee and that is to obtain the signature of twenty members of the All India Congress Committee requesting the President to allow the resolutions to be moved at the Subjects Committee. Every effort is being made by the Officials of the Socialist Party to obtain the signatures before Tuesday morning and in all probability they will be able to obtain the necessary number of signatures.

GANDHIJI & NATIONALIST MUSLIMS

Questioned by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the news appearing in one of the local papers regarding the Nationalist Muslims appeal to Gandhiji, a member of the Working Committee said:

"It is ridiculous. The first and foremost thing is that Gandhiji who was observing silence did not attend the meeting of the Working Committee and there were no Nationalist Muslims, who appealed to Gandhiji to reconsider his decision to retire. Although we discussed many things during the two hours, there was no one who talked about appealing to Gandhiji."

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION.

The Working Committee, which met for about two hours and a half dispersed after discussing several other questions which did not pertain to the all-important question that is facing the Congress to-day,—the question of Gandhiji's retirement and his amendments. The Committee adjourned till Tuesday morning when they will consider the Report of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

SUPPORT TO GANDHIJI.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee has in its Report, which was ready by the evening, stated that they are in agreement practically with all the amendments. It is stated that according to the Report submitted the members of the Sub-Committee are against the introduction of either the Khaddar Clause or the Spinning Franchise. They have recommended that the new Constitution should come into force immediately after the Bombay Session of the Congress.

NEW A. I. C. C.

As far as the reduction of the number of the Congress delegates are concerned the Committee agrees that if the Congress is to work as an efficient body, the number should be reduced from 6000 to 1000 as suggested by Mahatmaji. The new All India Congress Committee, which will consist of 1000 members will be formed immediately after the Session of the Congress and it is suggested that the new members should be elected soon after on the basis of the present provincial representation.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN AJMER

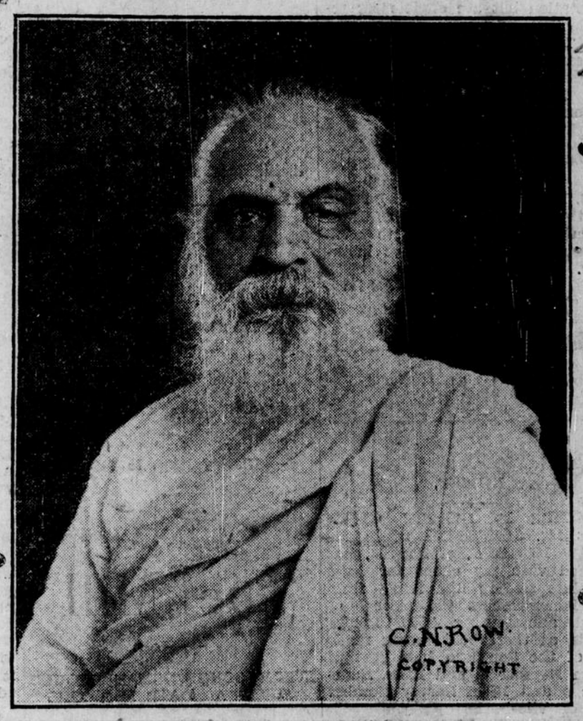
The Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board Ajmer wires under date Oct. 21.

Last night, under the auspices of the Congress Parliamentary Board public meeting was held at Khar'kua in the Muslim locality. Mr. Jamaluddin Makhmoor presided.

Messrs. Pundit, Arjunlal Sethi, and Kumaranand addressed for nearly three hours.

Muslim voters promised their support to Congress candidate, Babu Mukat Biharilal.

Messrs. Arjunlal Sethi, Gourishankar Bhargawa, Bhajsingh Pathik and Jamiluddin Maknmoor, Members for the A.I.C.C. are leaving to-morrow morning for Bombay to attend the Congress session.



From a Portrait painting of the late Vithalbhai Patel, the anniversary of whose death was celebrated on Monday.

U. P. Socialists Resign From Party Executive

QUARREL OVER OFFICES IN CONGRESS COMMITTEES

A sensation has been created in the United Provinces Camp due to the decision of 18 out of the 21 members of the Party from U.P. deciding to resign from the Party. This, it is stated, is due to the resolution of the Socialist Conference on the non-acceptance of offices by the Socialists.

Already three members of the Party have submitted their resignations and the others will be doing so, either on Tuesday morning or evening. This is considered to be very unfortunate because the Socialist Party in the Congress wanted to put up a united show at both the Subjects Committee and the Plenary Session. Critics of Socialism and the Socialist Group inside the Congress will take advantage of this break away of a small group from the Party.

"NO OPTION BUT TO RESIGN"

Messrs. Govind Sahay, Damodar Swarup and C.B. Kantak, members of the Party from U.P. issued the following statement to the Press:—

"It is indeed painful and unfortunate for us to resort to resignation from the Executive of the U. P. Socialist Congress Party specially at such a juncture when the Party is in the process of formation and consolidation, but the resolution passed to-day at the open session of the All-India Socialist Conference, calling upon all Congress-Socialists to resign from the Congress executives, if they fail to further the Socialist programme there, has left no option to us, but to resign.

We take this resolution to be suicidal to the Socialist cause, the Congress organisation and the Socialist Party itself, at this stage of evolution. Lest our resignation might add to the confusion we most emphatically make it clear in most unequivocal words that we claim to be genuine Socialists and would fight tooth and nail for it inside the Congress till we either convert it to Socialist ideology or we are ousted out from there.

STOP PRESS

MUSSOLINI AS "HOUSE BREAKER."

ROME, Oct. 22.

Mussolini acted as a house breaker when he inaugurated the work of demolishing old houses obscuring the view of the Mausoleum of Augustus. Throwing off the coat the Duce attacked the base of the ruins with a pick and a large part the old house crashed to the ground to the accompaniment of applause from the workmen.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Oviedo.—4 rebels were sentenced to death by the courtmartial for murdering three civil guards. —Reuter.

PORTUGUESE GOVT. RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Lisbon.—The Government under the Premiership of Doctor Salazar, which took office 11th April last year has resigned.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Turin.—It is semi-officially stated that Mr. Kwaternitch mentioned on Oct. 18 denied having been in France or having had knowledge of the crime. He had been living in hiding in Berlin and made few visits to Austria but there is no truth in the accusation that Pavelitch commissioned him for any purpose.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Budapest— Jugoslav Minister has requested Hungarian Government arrest CrCat refugee suspected of complicity in assassination of Alexander. Government opened immediate inquiry into matter.—Reuter.

SOCIALISTS DEFINE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Right-Wing 'Tactics' Condemned

Move To Make Congress More Democratic

The All-India Congress-Socialist Conference concluded its Sessions on Monday night after three days of strenuous work, and after taking a number of important decisions on the burning problems that face the country to-day.

At the resumed sitting on Monday, the Conference passed resolutions defining the goal of Independence, Abolition of the Rule of Indian Princes, Anti-War and the Parliamentary Board before it adjourned for lunch.

On resumption, the Conference considered several other important resolutions, including Amendments to the Constitution of the Indian National Congress. It also took a decision on the question of the acceptance of office by Congress-Socialists in Congress Organisations.

The Conference was adjourned 'sine die' after having completed a heavy agenda. The Conference would again be called on the 29th or 30th instant, if in the opinion of the Executive of the All-India Congress-Socialist Party considers it necessary in view of any decision that the Indian National Congress may take.

When the Conference met after lunch, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved:—

"This Conference condemns the formation of the so-called "Nationalist Party" on the issue of the Communal Award as a communalist and anti-national move which has started a futile controversy over an issue which is of no importance to the masses and which has distracted attention from the real task of their emancipation from exploitation.

"This Conference is of opinion that all attempts made so far to solve the communal problem including those made by the Congress and the position taken up by the Congress Working Committee on this question have been on wholly false basis of recognition of rights belonging to religious groups and is, therefore, of opinion that the problem can effectively be liquidated only by the struggle for the economic emancipation of the masses."

Comrade Joshi moved an amendment condemning the attitude taken up by the Congress Working Committee as "anti-national and opportunistic" and stating that the attitude of neutrality amounted to an acceptance of the Award.

Comrade Batliwalla moved another amendment deleting all reference to the Nationalist Party, as, he said, the party was an insignificant affair, and deserved no mention in the resolution.

Both the amendments having been defeated, the original resolution was carried.

NO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

Mr. Masani moved:—

"This Conference is of opinion that no member of a Congress Socialist Party should become an office-bearer in any Congress Organisation, except where the Party is in majority, or where the organisation concerned has resolved to carry out the Party's immediate programme of work as indicated in the draft programme of the A.I.C.S.P and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Socialist Party gives previous permission to accept office and calls upon those Congress-Socialists who are office-bearers in any Congress organisation, except such as those indicated above, to resign their office."

After a long discussion, the resolution was carried.

Mr. Joshi moved that while approving the idea of the Constituent Assembly composed of the deputies of the exploited classes to frame a constitution for India, this Conference declares itself totally opposed to any compromise with British Imperialism.

Mrs. Chattopadhyaya seconded the resolution.

Mr. Charles Mascrenhas moved an amendment condemning the White Paper, or any other scheme prepared by Great Britain, who, he said, had no business, authority or right to do anything of the kind.

REPRESSION IN STATES.

The following resolution was moved from the Chair and adopted:—

"The Conference condemns the action of the Travancore, Baroda Rewa and other Indian States, which have taken repressive measures against Congress, Labour or the States' people's organisations and movements."

"This Conference is wholly opposed to the recently enacted Behar Tenancy Amendment Act and condemns the action of the Government of Behar in siding with the zamindars and sacrificing the interests of the tenants."

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

When the discussion over the advisability and composition of the Constituent Assembly became too prolonged, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya administered a sharp rebuke to the opponents of the resolution in the course of a forceful speech. She said that the Socialists need not fight shy of or feel suspicious about the idea of Constituent Assembly simply because others were also taking about it. When they talked of a Constituent Assembly, they, the Socialists, were striving for a really representative body elected by properly constituted organisations representing the exploited masses.

She appealed that the resolution be approved and it was approved.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Comrade Mohanlal Gautam moved that the Socialists should try to secure changes in the Congress Constitution calculated to purge the Congress of place-hunters and further that the changes should be conducive to the promotion of the programme and principles of the Socialist Party.

The amendments suggested by Gandhiji were duly taken into consideration.

Comrade Gautam analysed the various amendments proposed by Gandhiji and showed their far-reaching implications. He pleaded for the rejection of some of the vital amendments of the Mahatma as they would result in the power being vested in one individual. He was of the opinion that the acceptance of Gandhiji's amendments would be to liquidate the A.I.C.C. and other component parts of the Congress organisation.

Mr. Masani moved an amendment which accepted the principle of Mahatma Gandhi's proposal in regard to the constitution of the A.I.C.C. and the Provincial Congress organisations.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami contented that the acceptance of Mahatma Gandhi's amendments would be to endorse the principle of dictatorship. He was of the opinion that genesis of the move to amend the Constitution in such a way as to concentrate all power in the hands of the President could be traced to the growing Socialist strength in the Congress. He appealed to the Conference to face realities and not be swayed by personalities and sentiments.

Mr. Khadilkar moved an amendment which was accepted by the mover of the original proposition.

After a prolonged discussion, the Conference adopted Comrade Gautam's amended resolution according to which the number of delegates to the Congress be reduced from 6000 to 2500 there should be no membership fee at all.

that the A. I. C. C. be elected by an electoral college consisting of District Congress Committee Councils.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE.

Mr. Narayan Swami then moved that Article I of the Congress constitution be amended as follows:—

"The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Complete Independence by the people of India, which means the establishment of an Indian State in which all power will be transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism."

The proposition was unanimously accepted.

FUNDAMENTAL STRUGGLE.

Mr. Dinkar Mehta of Surat moved a resolution to which comrade Narayan Swami moved the following amendment:

"This conference condemns the tactics adopted by the Right Wing of the Congress in trying to focus public attention on personal and sentimental issues arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's statements and proposals to the Congress and to side-track the fundamental struggle against British Imperialism and Indian Capitalism."

Mr. Gautam opposed the resolution as he thought it was needless and that it condemned Gandhiji personally.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya seconding the resolution made an impassioned speech.

She made it clear that the proposition did not condemn Gandhiji's personality, but the tactics of the Right Wing Congress leaders who exploited Gandhiji's statements. They were really trying to sabotage national activity by bringing in issues which were extraneous, personal and sentimental.

The resolutions were passed.

Mr. Dinkar Mehta moved a resolution declaring the Congress as a Capitalist organisation and asking the members of the Congress Socialist Party to leave the Congress if at the forthcoming session the Party principles were not adopted by the Congress.

This resolution was ruled out of order.

After a few more formal resolutions being passed, Comrade Pur-

(Conitnued on page 8).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 18 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Consult the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist Mahmoud Bey about any matter affecting your life and get his wonderful spiritual predictions. Call at Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, opp. E.D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay. (3116).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Die Cutters to join us immediately able and expert in cutting and designing dies for embossing our customers names and designs on tins. Pay according to qualifications. Apply atonce with particulars to:—The National Tin Manufacturing Works, Ltd., 85/65 Lakshmipurwa, Cawnpore. (3059).

Wanted Lady Organisers on monthly salary of Rs. 50 to 150 for Golden Provident Fund S. Ltd. See daily undersigned in the Railway Hotel, Room No. 11 between the hours 8 to 12 morning and 5 to 8 evening and between 12 to 4 in the Branch Office Chhotalal Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, K. P. Shivdasani the Managing Director G. P. F. S. Ltd. (3113).

Wanted an intelligent and well experienced Chauffeur Mechanic. Salary Rs. 30—2—100 per month with free quarters. Apply with full particulars of past experience, and training, enclosing copies of testimonials to The Secretary, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9083).

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Sanskrit. Apply to the Headmaster T. and T. V. Sarvajanik High School, Surat, stating qualifications, previous experience and salary expected. (9084)

Wanted a Branch Manager for Bombay Office of a big North Indian Publisher. Persons possessing Teaching and Publishing business experience only needed. Salary good according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 3110, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Tea organizer, salary 125. Apply with eight pice stamps to Manager, Angel Tea Service, Baroda. (3039).

Wanted a qualified Hindu Midwife for Cutch-Mandvi Maternity Home. Apply Damodar Anandjee, Karwar Street, Fort. (3108)

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

For Hindoos, 2 rooms on first floor and one block down in Building No. 20L, Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Rent moderate. Apply Irani, New India Assurance Co., Fort (3100).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand of Nine Easy Lessons, taught by post in two months. accurate speed acquired. M. R Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (3114).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B. Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

M. T. B College, Surat.—Applications are invited for the following posts in the M. T. B. College, Surat, (1) Professor of Physics, (2) Professor of Chemistry, (3) Professor of Biology, (4) Lecturer in Physics. Persons selected will have to teach the B.Sc and M.Sc. classes. The appointments will be from June 1935 to March 1936 in the first instance with every prospect of continuance. Applications, with testimonials, stating the qualifications experience, age, and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, M. T. B. College, Surat, on or before 15th November, 1934. (9077)

Qualify yourself in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy under qualified Teachers at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. The oldest and reliable. Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road. (3037).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Visit Thackers and Insoect their Stock of Books on Politics and Questions of the Day. 113-115, Esplanade Rd, Opposite Rajaba (University) Clock Tower. (9088).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhuraval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Godvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sidhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Salapur Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore Anantapur Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager of "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd P. Box No. 322 Bombay

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Don't miss this chance. Renowned Astrologer Physiognomist Mr. Dhariwal will guide you for all sorts of worries, job, marriage, travel love affairs, in fact anything, charge Rs. 2 At Dhobi Talao, Jer Mahal, Dinsha Mahal, above Kyani Co. (3109).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Winter Season Flower Seeds: Fresh stock: Just Arrived Buy fresh seeds and be satisfied. The Amin Nursery, Lane, oppo. Imperial Cinema, Bombay No. 4 Branch:—Crawford Market Compound, Bombay No 1. (3101)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Portable Self-contained Washbasin Cabinet, ideal for Doctors Lawyers, Dental Blanks, powerful Racing Binocular, Delivery Tricycle, rare old Coins, Remington Typewriter. Apply De Sa, Dentist Empire Building, Fort, Bombay. (3105).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for additions to the Technological Laboratory, Matunga, and will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on the 10th November, 1934.

A deposit of Rs. 500 is to accompany each tender as earnest money which will be returned upon non-acceptance of the tender.

Plans may be inspected and Tender Forms obtained from the Architect, Mr. D. W. Ditchburn F.R.I.B.A., Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay, after 25th October 1934.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. H. RAMA REDDI,
Secretary.
Indian Central Cotton Committee
9085

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BABOORAO SHAMRAO JOSHI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client Mr. Kanoba Nageshwar the property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease, lien, maintenance, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Standard building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground cess thereof is redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borbhat Lane (in the Municipal Bill mentioned as Cow Lane) in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679. New No. 3081. Old Survey No. 516. New Survey No. 7704. Cadastral Survey No. 250 of Girgaum Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 719 and Old Street No. 13 and revised Street No. 404 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Cow Lane, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Mavanlal Dalpatram and now of Trikamlal Shah and on or towards the South by the property of Laxmibai and which said premises are occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 1934.

RAMCHANDRA T KARNIK,
Purchaser's Attorney.
9087

Public Notices

THE BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Room No. 13-15, Second floor, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 30th October 1934, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1933
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year 1934 and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
REUBEN SOLOMON.
Chairman.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd October, 1934, to 7th November, 1934, both days inclusive.

9062

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMSHEDJI BEHRAMSHAW MUNSIFF, of Bandra, has agreed with my client for the absolute sale to him free from all incumbrances the piece of land, admeasuring 4,300 square yards or thereabout, being made up of the Southern half part of Hissa Number 4, and Hissa Numbers 9 and 12 of Survey Number 161 of Vile-Parle.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate, in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage partnership, sale, share, trust wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Advocate for the Purchaser, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri, this 19th day of October, 1934.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

9082

NOTICE OF SALE.

Messrs. F. E. DINSHAW, and DINSHAW, K. DAJI, the proving Executors of the Will of the late Poorunmull, Gulji Singhanee, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Persons claiming the same or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance or otherwise, are requested to notify the same in writing to the undersigned within a fortnight from this date, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same if any will be deemed to be waived.

SCHEDULE.

Redeemed Pension and Tax Land, with the building thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, near Breach Candy, Bombay, area 317 sq. yds. or thereabouts New Survey No. 7941. Cadastral No. 1604 Girgaon. D Ward No. 449. Street Nos 817-821, bounded On the East by the property including passage of the Improvement Trust, but formerly belonging to St. Francis West by the Breach Candy Rd., North by the property of Babaji Kashinath and South by the property called Narayan Ashram, formerly belonging to N. Janardan Gomal.

Dated this 22nd day of October 1934.

G. B. PANDYA.
Purchaser's Attorney.
56, Esplanade Rd., P. & O. Bank Bldg., Bombay No. 1.

9086

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co

SALE by the undersigned of two second National Cash Register Machines on Thursday the 25th October 1934 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms under instructions from Mr. Mushtaqali Rasiq and on account and at the risk of Messrs Dubash Freres and Co.

Machines on view.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and the machines removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Third & FINAL week!
Specially for the
CONGRESS VISITORS

THE CARLTON
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TARZAN and His MATE

This is the greatest and the most thrilling of all Tarzan pictures.

COMING!

INFERNO OF HUMAN STRUGGLE

EPIC OF A CITY

DYNAMO OF A LOVE-STORY!

Bombay and Bombay Mill History leaps to Life.

IN

AJANTA'S

"The Mill"

EVERY CONGRESSMAN SHOULD KEEP A DATE FOR THIS

Mammoth of India's Enterprise to give to the home screen something big and true for the first time!

AJANTA CINETONE LTD., PAREL, BOMBAY.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departure
Argun Maru	15th Oct	4th Oct
Maiju ,,	18th ,,	....
Havre ,,	11th Nov	23rd Nov
Juyo ,,	3rd ,,	8th Dec.
Pacific ,,	26th ,,	.....
Havana ,,	9th Dec	24th Dec
Taijin ,,	24th ,,	8th Jan
Argun ,,	8th Jan	2nd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA. LTD
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building Hornby Road,
Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs 20-0	Rs 25-0
6 Months	Rs 11-0	Rs 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs 2-4	Rs 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs 45 per Year.
Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs 10
Half-yearly ..... Rs 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

BIBLE AND GUNS FOR "NATIVES"

U. S. Munitions Enquiry Reveals Strange Tale Of Missionary Activity in Ecuador

The unfolding picture of high-powered munitions sales throughout the world was extended by the United States Senate munitions committee to show an American missionary to Ecuador serving as a combination preacher and salesman for gas bombs made by his brother in Pittsburgh.

"Tambourine in one hand and gas bomb in the other," was the description offered by Senator Homer Bone (D., Wash.), of the Rev. Paul Young Christian Alliance Missionary, and brother of John W. Young president of Federal Laboratories Inc., munitions manufacturer.

A letter which the missionary wrote to his brother in April, 1932, led to the revelation of Paul's dual capacity. The communication began in typical missionary fashion by referring to a visit to an Indian station in Agato, Otavalo, during which "six or eight Indians showed a desire to follow the Lord and we prayed with them."

But the next paragraph, incongruously enough, detailed a demonstration which the missionary staged for the Ecuadorean Minister of War and other officials for his brother's products.

"Yesterday I saw the Minister of War again, and made arrangements to demonstrate to-day," Paul wrote. "The Minister, two generals, the head of the police of Quito, and a number of officers and soldiers were present.

"I used the 'billy' first, but I am sorry to say it did not prove a success. I shot it at two soldiers but they were able to stand the gas, and get me.

"I then shot the grenade in a room and asked the men to go in. This was a real success, and helped to gain what I had lost through the failure of the billies.

"Before leaving, the minister asked me to give him the best price on 100 billies and 200 grenades. I told him I would write you and have you send him quotation and terms direct."

Young's face grew red, and immediately the senators began their cross-questioning.

The story of the missionary almost obscured other developments and evidence turned up during the day. Topping them was a call by Dr. Hans Luther, the German Ambassador, upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In the hall outside, afterward, he told newsmen the Senate Committee's inferences that Germany is rearming were "nonsense."

SHAH REITERATES CLAIM TO BAHREIN ISLANDS

Persian Foreign Minister Holds Secret Talks With Sir John Simon

The Persian Foreign Minister, M. S. B. K. Kazemi, who has been paying a secret 48-hour visit to London, departed on October 1 after an extensive conference with Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon over the vexed question of oil in the Bahrein Islands, says the London Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune". The meeting was arranged at Geneva last month when Kazemi told Simon plainly that Persia would not stand for British landgrabbing in the Persian Gulf and he was invited to come to London to talk it over after Simon had consulted the British Cabinet.

The trouble arose over the claim made a few years ago by the British to the sovereignty of the Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf. The British instated their own puppet sultan in the islands, recognizing him as independent of Persia although Persia had always claimed the islands even if she did not exercise sovereignty over them.

SULTAN ACTS FOR BRITISH

No one paid much attention until last year when rich oil deposits were discovered. The Sultan, acting under British direction, gave the concession to the Standard Oil Company of California, which has been working in the closest co-operation with the Anglo-Persian Company for working deposits.

The Shah of Persia protested to Great Britain, the United States and the League of Nations, but no notice was taken until the recently threatened strike of all workmen in the Anglo-Persian fields. This would cripple the oil supply of the British Navy and made Great Britain sit up and take notice.

Also Persia threatened to enter an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey which might be anti-British in the Mediterranean.

BOTH BACK DOWN

The suggestion now made which Kazemi is taking back to Teheran is that the British acknowledge the sovereignty over the waters in the gulf and establish an Anglo-Persian co-dominion over the islands insuring Persia a fair share of the oil royalties.

In return Persia would agree to abandon her anti-British propaganda and underwrite the loyalty of Persian workers in the Anglo-Persian oilfields. To signalize the Anglo-Persian entente the Shah is expected to visit England next year.

FARMER BURNS WIFE ALIVE

Paralysed Mother Of Victim Testifies To Terrible Crime

Beating his wife senseless while she was kneeling before the hearth preparing him a cup of tea, Farmer Hode, of Varades, near Nantes, poured kerosene over the unconscious woman's body and set her on fire, according to the testimony of the victim's mother, says the Nantes Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune."

Hode, who disappeared after his crime, was captured this afternoon in a barn near his home. He insisted that he did not know his wife was dead, and had left his farm for the day at 3 a.m. but gendarmes thought his story didn't accord well with the fact that he hid in a barn when he saw them coming.

Adding to the horror of the crime the aged mother of the victim was forced to remain helpless in the next room while her screaming daughter was being burned to death. Making a superhuman effort, the mother, who is 70 and an invalid, finally succeeded in getting out of bed and making her way to the kitchen.

When she arrived, however, all was quiet. The room was in darkness due to the early hour. Moving about with difficulty, the old woman stumbled against the charred body of Mme. Hode. Her screams brought the neighbours running, and the dead woman was discovered, with the upper part of her body an unrecognizable black mass lying in a puddle of blood.

LIFE OF MISERY

As reconstructed by the police this morning's events started at 5 o'clock, when Hode made his wife get up to prepare him a cup of herb tea. Shortly afterward, Mme. Hubert, Mme. Hode's mother, heard a heated argument between the two. Enraged, the farmer seized a club and began beating his wife over the head as she knelt before the open fire. He then took up a bottle of kerosene, soaked her body and ignited her.

The police learned that for a long time Hode had made his wife's existence miserable. Once, in an attempt to cut off her head, he gashed her back with a sharp bush hook. Another time the intervention of neighbours prevented him from shooting her with a revolver.

DEFICIT BUDGET FOR KASHMIR

But Finance Minister Looks Forward For Better Times

SRINAGAR, Oct. 22.

The budget was introduced at to-day's session of the Kashmir Assembly by the Finance Member Thakur Kartar Singh. After pointing out that the general depression in trade was the cause of the increasing deficit in the budget, the Finance Minister looked forward to better times ahead as a result of the success of retrenchment measures taken by Government.

The deficit in the current year is estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs and estimates for the next year show a probable deficit of about Rs. 4 lakhs. The budget provides for additional education facilities, improvement of telegraphs and telephones in the State, measures for preventing epidemic diseases and construction of new bridges. A. P.

Miles Hawk For Jodhpur

Drigh Road Aerodrome,
Karachi, Oct. 22.

Miles Hawk piloted by Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor and Henry Walker left for Jodhpur after refuelling.

The pilots said they had good weather and a splendid flight.

There was no trouble with the machine.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

The 1933 Fog of Depression is Cut

BY

Increased Business

AND

Higher Bonuses Declared

All Previous Records Broken

New Bonuses recently Declared

Rs. 69 per **1000** for three years **1931-33** or **Rs. 23** per **1000** per Annum on whole Life Policies
Rs. 54 per **1000** for three years **1931-33** or **Rs. 18** per **1000** per Annum on Endowment Policies

PROGRESS
IN BONUS DECLARATION
Per 1,000 Per Annum

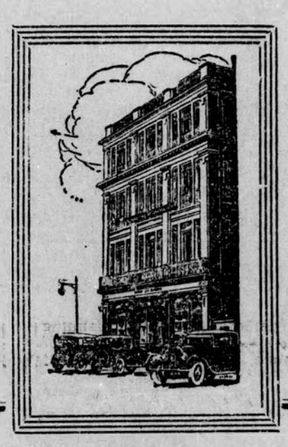
Valuation as on 31st Dec.	Whole Life	Endowment
1922	Rs. 10	Rs. 10
1925	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
1930	Rs. 15	Rs 20
1933	Rs. 18	Rs. 23

Read what the Company's Consulting Actuary says in his report on the valuation as on 31st December, 1933.

"The Total Volume of business in force has increased by nearly 50 per cent since the date of the previous Valuation made in 1930. ..... I have to congratulate you on the DEFINITE PROGRESS made by your Company during the Triennium under Valuation. This progress synchronizes with the SILVER JUBILEE of the Company which was celebrated last year and the INCREASED RATE of BONUS should be particularly welcome from this point of view."

New Business Completed

1925	Rs.	22,18,500
1927	Rs.	38,77,000
1931	Rs.	58,66,500
1933	Rs.	94,16,500



The Bombay Co., Life Assurance Ltd.

THE BOMBAY LIFE BLDG.

45-47, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Established 1908

Bombay Life Assurance Company

STEADY PROGRESS MAINTAINED

"I have to congratulate you on the definite progress made by your Company during the triennium under valuation. This progress synchronises with the Silver Jubilee of the Company which was celebrated last year and the increased rate of bonus should be particularly welcome from this point of view. If the low market rate of interest does not improve soon, you shall have to make special efforts for reducing the expense ratio, in order to continue your progress as here-to-fore, but I hope you will rise to any occasion and make all efforts necessary to bring your Company abreast of leading Indian Companies in all respects at no very distant date."

With these words Mr. G. S. Marathey, Consulting Actuary of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd. submitted his sixth Valuation Report for three years ending 31st December 1933, which was placed before the general meeting of the shareholders on Monday.

In the course of the report, Mr. Marathey said:—

The rate of interest adopted for the valuation is 4-1|2 per cent. The rate of interest actually earned during the three years under valuation as calculated on the Life Assurance Fund only is on an average 6.10 per cent. per annum, but in order to find more accurately the interest-earning capacity of the Company, I have calculated the yield on the Life Assurance Fund and the Reserve Fund taken together which comes out to be, with slight changes in the different years, a little over 5.71 per cent. per annum on an average. In finding this I have set apart out of the total interest earnings a sum equivalent to 4 per cent. on the paid-up Share Capital which is the minimum amount guaranteed to Shareholders. This yield has been found not on the Life Assurance Fund only but on the Life Assurance Fund and the Reserve Fund together. The yield if found separately for the three years comes out to be 5.94 per cent., 6.05 per cent. and 5.17 per cent. The average yield at the previous valuation was 5.8 per cent. and that for the period under valuation is not much less. The yield for the last year is smaller and though the present circumstances, which have led to this low yield, cannot be taken to be a lasting feature of the market, it would be better to be guided more by this feature than by the yield for the previous two years. I have, therefore, decided to effect a corresponding reduction in the rate of interest adopted for the previous valuation. From this point of view, it will be seen that sufficient precaution has been taken to leave an adequate margin for fluctuations.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the chairman of the Board of Directors, who presided, in moving the Consulting Actuary's Report after summarising the progress of the company during the last three years, said:—

The Company has paid during the triennium a sum of Rs. 7,37,375 by way of claims by death to Policyholders and Rs. 2,41,986 by way of Maturity claims. The total business in force at the end of 1933 is Rs. 3,07,98,434-12.

As stated in my speech at the last Valuation Report, the Company has done its valuation for three years as against five years previously. Inspite of this shorter period, it will be seen that the results can well be called very satisfactory. The valuation, from the Company's Consulting Actuary's Report, discloses a surplus of Rs. 5,37,759. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,74,457 has been recommended by the Consulting Actuary to be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund. The Policyholders' share of profit of Rs. 3,14,022 with the transfer of Rs 1,67,748 from the old Reserve Fund enable us to declare a Bonus of Rs. 23 per thousand per year on hole Whole Life participating policies and Rs. 18 per thousand per year on Endowment Participating Policies and half the rates on half profit policies. These Bonus rates are higher by Rs. 3 than the rates declared at our previous valuation.

The shareholders' share of one-tenth after making provision for the guaranteed 4 per cent. interest and other appropriation as required by the Company's Articles of Association amounts to Rs. 34,891. Out of this sum, your Directors have decided to utilize a sum of Rs. 28,778 for payment of Bonus at the rate of Rs. 2 per share for the three years. This bonus including the guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent. will make a total of Rs. 3 per share or 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital. At the time of the last annual General meeting, the shareholders had asked for a special Jubilee Bonus. On behalf of myself and my colleagues, I had given them an undertaking that if the valuation results were satisfactory, we would gladly do so. Since there is a sum of Rs. 6,113 available, the Directors have decided to give on the old shares a Jubilee Bonus of Re. 1|8 per share.

The year 1933 being the Jubilee Year of the Company was celebrated throughout India by our agents and secretaries at all centres. In that year the Company, as you must have noticed, was able to write a business about a Crore of Rupees that that is nearly seventy-five per cent. more than the amount of business written in 1930 the last Valuation Year. After passing through anxious years, it gives me genuine pleasure to say that the Company has now reached a stage when it can be classed as one of the first class Insurance Companies. During the Jubilee Year, your Directors decided to purchase our present building in Churchgate Street—one of the important thoroughfares of Bombay. It will be interesting to you to know that beyond bringing to the Company a good return on its investment, it has served the useful purpose of advertising the successfully working of the Company.

Some persons have been criticizing the policy adopted by our Company in changing the articles to suit modern conditions. You are well aware that before arriving at any final decision your Directors had free and friendly discussions with you and the shareholders' Association and I am sure that any adverse criticism from outsiders will not affect your confidence in the Company.

During this year, your Directors decided to issue 1800 new shares at a premium of Rs. 50 with two objects. The first object was to increase the Reserve Fund from the extra premium received on the new shares viz. Rs. 50 and bringing the total reserve Fund to the figure of Rs. 2,70,000. The second object was to give greater security to the policyholders.

FIRE BUSINESS.

In conclusion, I may once more say that however satisfactory the results of the Company for the last three years have been, it is necessary to continue the progress on healthy lines and I would request you and your friends and all the policyholders to hold a policy of the "Bombay Life."

As you know, our Company desires to start a Fire Company as a separate Company with an issued capital of Rs. 10 lakhs. As the new venture it will not only be useful as an adjunct to our Company and will help us on other ways also. I, therefore, request all our well wishers to help the Company in its endeavours to start and successfully work the new Company.

The report was adopted. A cumulative divident of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital of the company of Rs. 25 per share as recommended in the report was approved. A bonus at the rate of Rs. 23 per 1,000 per annum for every annual premium paid during the triennium ending 31st December 1933 in the case of whole life and whole life limited policies entitled to full profits and Rs. 11|8 in case of similar policies entitled to half profits, and a bonus of Rs. 18 per 1,000 per annum for endowment assurance policies and Rs. 9 for similar policies entitled to hali profits was then agreed to. A bonus of 8 per cent. was given to the shareholders and a Jubilee Bonus of Rs. 1|8 per share in token of the celebration of the Jubilee year of the company was also approved.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

KEMAL PASHA TO VISIT TEHERAN

Anxious To Bring About Turco-Russo-Persian Entente

The Ankara Correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" telegraphing on October 2 says:—

The establishment of a Turco-Russo-Persian entente is stated here on the best authority to be the primary aim of Mustapha Kemal Pasha's forthcoming journey to Teheran, which will be made under the official pretext of repaying the visit made to Ankara last Spring by the Shah of Persia.

While it is admitted here that the oil problem will prove an important factor in the establishment of this new three power entente, it is claimed that the chief aims of the group will be political.

Turkey, it is understood, will avail herself of the new entente to refortify the Dardanelles with the complete knowledge and moral support of Soviet Russia, which would also benefit by this move. Kemal Pasha's Government has already taken preliminary steps and surveys designed to hasten the Dardanelles project.

During his stay in Teheran Kemal Pasha will, among other things, act as arbitrator in the pending negotiations between persia and Afghanistan for a friendly understanding through the adjustment of existing frontier and other differences.

This move, like the refortification of the Dardanelles, is obviously out of accord with British interests, and will, it is admitted in Ankara, be likely to result in a protest, or at least defensive measures, on the part of the British Foreign Office.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, Oct. 22.

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition commences here in the next week. All arrangements have been made to make the Exhibition a success.

One of the most attractive shows will be the Hollywood Park of Mr. S. R. Verma of Calcutta which is regarded as the biggest show in the East. The Great Van Norman's Cycle feat and the Dog dive from a pole 100 ft. above the ground are parts of this show and were exhibited before the Prince of Wales in London. It is coming to the Punjab for the first time. —United Press.

THE KHADI EXHIBITION AND SWADESHI BAZAR

At The Gaffar Nagar

(By Our Art Critic)

The Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar has been laid out and arranged with care. The space has been economically planned, although there are uneven levels and practically no pointers to regulate the traffic in the Bazar. This was particularly observable in the crowds groping for easy exits. If the Exhibition Committee could place at important junctions the requisite "exist" sign boards and increase the number of exits much of the confusion and the inconvenience would be lessened.

The Stalls in the Bazar cover a wide range of swadeshi exhibits and they are in many ways an eye-opener indicating the rapidity and extent of industrial India But the most noteworthy feature naturally is the Khadi court where exhibits from all over India are collected and displayed attractively. It is neither easy nor necessary to enumerate all the varied exhibits contained in the vast display in the Khadi court. But even the most casual visitor cannot fail to notice how the manufacture of Khaddar is now gradually aligned to the modern demands of economy, refinement and taste. The famous Faruchabad, Masaulipattam and Lahore prints the carpets from Agra and Batola the Saris from the provinces with the diverse richness of their local distinction in colour, weave and border designs are all suggestive of the progress the village craftsmen are responding to the screens with hand-painted designs and the majority of those prints with wood blocks are elbowing out the horrors of the aerograph. The vegetable colours, dyes and the local traditions are, apparently, giving great stimulus to artistic skill which the artisans and craftsmen in smaller cities and villages inherit and still fortunately possess. If this skill could appropriately be directed systematically educated there is little or nothing that could not be achieved by the art-crafts. Men hitherto neglected in the grandiose plans of rural reconstruction. Their artistic skill need not fear competition and under proper direction need worry about markets. They would soon be competent to supply almost every demand of the modern Indian home.

The circular court, opposite to the Khadi court, more a curios shop than an art gallery is a quiet and reposeful corner of the Bazar. And, the passerby may observe these interesting examples of old Indian textiles wood work, paintings, and drawings. But the exhibits, judged by the legends attached to them, emphasise more their cash value than art values. Except for a solitary example or two of modern Indian art, like the one of Syt. Massoji the objects seem reminiscent of the curios shops. There has been no descriptive literature, neither a catalogue nor even a list. Under the circumstances, it would be euphemism to describe the antique wares as "educative." The painting in oil's of the Muslim girl the examples of sculpture scattered at odd corners and, finally a very unpleasant portrait of Jawaharlal Nehru with the description supplied by Mr. Dutt "the frame-maker." are indeed sad bathos.

MALAVIYA'S PUNJAB PROGRAMME

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

Information has been received that after attending the session of the Congress in Bombay Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will come direct the Punjab in connection with the Congress Nationalist Party's election campaign.

He will stay here for at least three days.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

A Fresh Call For An Umpires Association

(By J. C. Maitra)

TENNIS.

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

While Football and Cricket were engaging the attention of the sporting world of India at large, Madras was having a surfeit of Tennis. The S. I. A. A. tournament attracted a number of prominent players from different parts of India, chief among whom were Islam Ahmed, Ahad Husein, S. L. R. Sawney, B. T. Bake, Miss Leela Row, Miss Harvey-Johnstone, Miss O. Stebbing and Miss Parrott and good tennis was witnessed all along the line. The outstanding figure of the tournament was Islam Ahmed, who, besides winning the Singles' title, ran up to the final and semi-final rounds of the Mixed and Men's Doubles respectively.

ISLAM AHMED'S OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

In the final round of the tournament Islam Ahmed defeated Rachappa, the redoubtable Mysore champion, by the telling figures of 6—0, 8—6, 6—0. But before he did so, the latter gave him a terrific fight. When the score stood at 6—2, 6—1 in favour of Islam Ahmed, Rachappa got into his own and gave a sparkling display of aggressive tennis, and after a hard struggle lasting over two hours, reached level ground by 6—4, 7—5. Owing to failing light, the contest was stopped at this stage. The replay saw Islam Ahmed victorious as stated above.

LEELA ROW RETAINS WOMEN'S TITLE.

Miss Leela Row had little difficulty in retaining her title. Miss Harvey-Johnstone who met her in the final round was no match for her. Miss Row disposed of her opponent by the big margin of 6—3, 6—2. In the Mixed, she was associated with Balagopal and in Women's Doubles with her mother. But in neither event could she make much headway.

A SURPRISE PAIR OF THE TOURNEY.

The surprise packet of the tournament was provided by S. Narayan Rao and M. Rama Rao, the Inter-Collegiate Champions. They won the Doubles Championship by accounting for Bhujanga Rao and Parthasarathi Rao by 6—2, 6—2, 7—5. The latter combination had earned the distinction of trouncing the holders, N. Krishna Swamy and Ahad Husein by 6—4, 6—3. Narayan Rao is no mean Singles player, may be judged from the fact that he dismissed Blake, the Karachi champion, by 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Therefore more may be heard of him before he is many years older.

TWO CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MISS STEBBING.

Miss Olive Stebbing of Bombay was the only player in the tournament who gained two championships. In partnership with Miss Parrott of Calcutta, she collared the Women's Doubles, eliminating Miss Harvey Johnstone and Miss Bonjour after keen contest in which the sets went up to the fourteenth and sixteenth games.

The Mixed Doubles Championship, however, proved an easy proposition for Miss Stebbing and Krishnaswamy. Their ultimate rivals, Miss Parrott and Islam Ahmed, went down before their mighty onslaughts with 6—2, 7—5 on the board.

CRICKET.

"HARRIS SHIELD DEBACLE."

I cannot congratulate the Managing Committee of the Harris Shield Tournament on their decision in connection with the protest lodged by de Silva High School of Dadar. On the one hand they declare that no protest lies as no rule has been broken in appointing the umpire in question. On the other, they opine that "in future no umpire should be appointed who is so intimately connected with the team."

MANAGING COMMITTEE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In his letter to the "Chronicle" published on Saturday last, Mr. John Pinto has quoted the rule regarding the appointment of umpires in these matches. It says that "umpires should be appointed or approved by the Managing Committee." Now the question is whether the latter appointed or approved the umpire in dispute. If they did either, they committed an act which is palpably wrong on their own admission. If they did neither, they were guilty of neglect of duty.

LESSONS FOR YOUNG MINDS

If tournaments are managed or mis-managed in this way, there will be nothing left of sport in this city. I am particularly concerned in this affair as it involves young and impressionable minds. In their age, I want them to be taught the highest form of sportsmanship. They must learn that victory or defeat is of no consequence when sportsmanship is at stake. It comes as a matter of course, merit and luck playing their part in the deciding scale.

SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION.

In order to maintain strict discipline in the ranks, it is imperative that everybody connected with running and supervision of a tournament should be above question or reproach.

URGENT NECESSITY FOR UMPIRES ASSOCIATION.

In my previous articles, I have dwelt at considerable length on the urgent necessity of an Umpires Association in Bombay. It is a well-known fact that many tournament committees find it difficult to secure experienced umpires to supervise their matches. If an association is formed to train, examine, and supply umpires and frame rules governing their conduct, it will be a boon to the sporting public. In this connection, the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association owes a duty to the cricketing public. I do hope that they will not neglect it any longer.

Scott On Way To Port Darwin

Parmentier Close On Trail Of Englishman

Mollisons And Col. Turner Delayed In India By Minor Troubles

Sixteen competitors are now left in the London-Melbourne Air Race. The British pilot C. W. A. Scott is leading, followed closely by the Dutchman Parmentier, and Pangborn, the American. The Mollisons lost their bearing on the way to Allahabad, but are now making up for the delay. Cathcart Jones and Waller were detained at Karachi through morning fog. Scott and Campbell Black nearly met with disaster at Singapore, where their plane bumped badly on landing. They have left for Port Darwin which they hope to reach non-stop if possible. Parmentier and Moll have reached Singapore and are close on the trail of Scott.

SCOTT LEAVES FOR PORT DARWIN

Plane Nearly Overturns At Singapore

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.

Scott and Campbell Black left for Port Darwin at 11.42 hrs.

The 'Plane bumped badly while landing and nearly overturned by a sudden change of wind. A large crowd gave a great welcome to the airmen.

Scott interviewed by Reuter's correspondent described the journey from Allahabad as appalling, but the engine behaved splendidly, expected to arrive Singapore at 3/15 Local Time, but decided to reduce speed in order to nurse his engine and give him a daylight landing. He intends to fly to Port Darwin non-stop if possible.—Reuter.

AIRMAN C. W. A. SCOTT.

PARMENTIER & MOLL AT MINGALDON

Dutchmen Hope To Reach Port Darwin On Tuesday

MINGALDON AERODROME, October, 22.

The Douglas D. C. 2 piloted by Parmentier and Moll arrived from Calcutta, and made a perfect landing at the Mingaldon aerodrome at 4-43 a.m. Burma Standard Time.

The pilots in an interview said that everything was all right with the machine and engine. They had no troubles en route. Though feeling tired they appeared quite fit.

The 'plane carried three passengers including, Fraulein Rasche, a German airwoman and journalist.

At 5-12 a.m. Burma Standard Time the Dutch 'plane left for Alor Star, where the flyers intend to land and then resume their flight to Singapore.

This is the first machine to land here and during the 29 minutes halt the 'plane was refuelled, while the pilots and the passengers partook of light refreshment.

The pilots hope to reach Port Darwin early on Tuesday morning.

A watch was kept at the Mingaldon aerodrome for Scott and Campbell Black on their way from Allahabad to Singapore, but no signs of the plane have been noticed, and it is presumed that the machine has passed the aerodrome.—A.P.

MOLLISONS LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison took off for Allahabad at 2-30 a.m. on Monday.

The D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller arrived at Karachi airport at 1-40 a.m. on Monday.—A. P.

PARMENTIER IN SINGAPORE

ALOR STAR, Oct. 22.

The Doughlas machine-piloted by Parmentier and Moll landed here at 3/25 a.m. for refuelling, and took off for Singapore at 4-07 a.m.

SINGAPORE (LATER.)

The Doughlas machine piloted by Parmentier and Moll arrived here at 7-02 a.m. G.M.T.—Reuter.

COL. TURNER IN DIFFICULTIES

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 22.

The announcement was made at 11 p.m. last night that Col. Roscoe Turner in his Boeing Transport plane would arrive here fourth at 1 this morning, but the machine has not yet landed although it is now 1/30 a.m. The aerodrome authorities have picked up singals from the 'plane indicating that it is unable to find the aerodrome.

Later at 2 25 a.m. the plane had not landed and under the rules of the race Col. Roscoe Turner must report at the Allahabad "control" before proceeding further.

Geysendorfer's Bad Luck.

The Dutch pilots Geysendorfer and Asjes in an interview stated it was impossible to proceed as the damage to the machine was very considerable.

Not only had the undercarriage been smashed, but one wing had been badly injured. "We realised that something was wrong with the undercarriage, which failed to open properly, one side coming down and the other remaining up. We tried to land on one wheel, but in the darkness and at the speed of landing it was an almost impossible task."

Everybody here is disappointed, as this machine was regarded the most likely of any to overtake Scott, and the world famous pilot Geysendorfer is a most popular figure.

None of the three occupants is injured.—A. P.

SCOTT REACHES SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Oct. 21.

Scott and Campbell Black flying a D. H Comet arrived at 10-30 p.m.—Reuter.

MOLLISONS IN JUBBULPORE

Lose Their Bearings Owing To Defective Compass

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 22.

The 'plane piloted by Mr. and Mrs. Mollison arrived here this morning at about 6/30 and flew round low to ascertain its bearing which it learnt from the railway station signboard. The Mollisons made a safe landing at the aerodrome at Kumaria.

Interviewed the Mollisons stated that they left Karachi shortly after 1 a.m. Their compasses were reading differently, and by piloting by means of Mrs. Mollison's compass, which had a difference of ten degrees, they lost their bearings. Arrangements were made immediately for the refuelling of the machine, and the Mollisons were given breakfast by one of the officers of the gun carriage factory. They made a perfect take off at 9/40 a.m.—A.P.

EXPECTED AT BAMRAULI

Bamrauli Camp, Oct. 22.

The Mollisons lost their way and landed at Jubbulpore. They have restarted and are expected here within an hour.—A.P.

MISSED ALLAHABAD

Col. Turner Shaken By Adventure

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 22.

Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn arrived at 3/46 a.m.

Col. Roscoe Turner interviewed said: "We had a close one tonight. We completely missed Allahabad and flew south for 200 miles, and we finally landed with two teaspoonfulls of juice left. We are leaving immediately for Rangoon and our next halt will be at Singapore."

Col. Turner was apparently shaken by the adventure, but he soon pulled himself together and expressed his determination to continue the flight as soon as possible.

JONES AND WALLER DELAYED BY FOG

DRIGH ROAD AERODROME Oct. 22.

Cathcart Jones and K.F.G. Waller suspected trouble with the oil pressure of their machine, but an examination showed it to be in perfect condition. The tank was drained and fresh oil put in. The pilots attempted to make a hurried start, but owing to the reappearance of thick fog at 3-30 a.m. put off their departure till it cleared.—A.P.

JONES AND WALLER LEAVE KARACHI

Drigh Road Aerodrome, Oct. 22.

The D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and K.F.H. Waller took off for Allahabad at 9-45 a.m. —A.P.

ALLAHABAD IS NICEST AIRPORT

Pangborn Pays Tribute In Interview

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 22.

Col. Roscoe Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn took off at 5-15 a.m. for Rangoon. Mr. Pangborn interviewed said: "I thought that Allahabad was the nicest airport I ever struck. When I at last sighted beacons, I thought we were done for, but the petrol gauge evidently lied and we were possessing more petrol than we thought. We kept fairly high all the way and spotting what appeared to be hills southwards veered northwards, striking a mighty river, which we followed until we realised we must have passed Allahabad. We turned back, fearing we had not enough petrol and uncertain if we were following up the Ganges.

We had a bad two hours, but kept up our spirits by joking whether we would be killed in a crash or be eaten by tigers.—A. P.

WIRELESS SAVES TURNER FROM DISASTER

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 22.

How Wireless saved the lives of Colonel Roscoe Turner and Pangborn, is shown from their one and a half hours' struggle in the darkest hours before dawn. Captain Eden, Deputy Director of Civil Aviation, and Squadron-Leader De Burgh, Wireless Chief, R.A.F., India, from the Control Tower of Allahabad Aerodrome, in telephoric co-operation with Allahabad Wireless Station, for a long time attempted and finally succeeded in guiding the lost airmen back to safety. All wireless communication with other Stations had been cut off, and a running conversation of questions and answers on both sides gradually resulted in the discovery of the approximate location of the aeroplane in a south-easterly direction. This enabled the direction of the aeroplane northward, till the Ganges was struck.

Later as Allahabad grew closer a message was sent to the fliers to look out for three beacons, sixty miles away, and a reply came at last from them that they thought they saw them, whereupon they were warned to look out for one being switched out while the other was flashed intermittently. This enabled the fliers to identify the aerodrome and finally land just in time before their petrol-supply was exhausted.—A.P.

MOLLISONS AT BAMRAULI

ALLAHABAD, Oct 22.

The Mollisons arrived at the Bahrauli Aerodrome at 10-58 a.m.—A.P.

INDIANS ARE GOOD CITIZENS

Civic Welcome To Baroda Girl Students

SALISBURY, (South Rhodesia), (By Mail).

The Duthie Hall was crowded with Indians and a large number of Europeans when the party of 21 girl students from Baroda, India, were welcomed to Salisbury. Among those present were the Minister of Internal Affairs (the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keeffe), the Mayor of Salisbury (Clr. Leslie B. Fereday) and Mrs Fereday.

The proceedings commenced with a song by the girls, and after this a number of prominent members of the European and Indian community who were present were garlanded.

The Mayor said that it was with great pleasure that he welcomed the visitors on behalf of the citizens of Salisbury. It was a fine thing, he said, for British subjects in different parts of the world, who often lived thousands of miles apart, to meet and learn to know and understand each other. (Applause).

"You visitors," he continued, "will be pleased to know that your countrymen in Salisbury live together with the Europeans in perfect harmony and happiness. I have been in Salisbury for 32 years, and I do not think there has been one instance of unpleasantness, friction or trouble of any kind between the two races. We find that your countrymen are excellent citizens, and we are pleased to welcome you here." (Applause).

A NEW INDIA

On behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, the Minister of Internal Affairs welcomed the visitors. Some people, he said, still regarded India as the land of the fakir, the snake charmer and the coolie, although India had enjoyed the privilege of civilisation long before Europe. The work which the college from which the students had come was doing great work in breaking down certain traditions, such as the caste system, which in modern times had been found to be undesirable Gandhi was now doing a great deal of good, and if he succeeded in solving the problem of the untouchables he would go down in history as a great man.

Mr. A.I. Patel, on behalf of the British India Association, welcomed the students and referred to the increasingly important part women were playing in the social and political life of India.

In reply, the Pandit, Anadpriyaji, said the party had received a wonderful reception in Rhodesia. The college of Arya, he said, had started in 1925 with four students, and the number was now 300. Out of the ashes of the old India a new nation was being born, he said, which was marching with the times.

The reception was concluded by fluent addresses by four of the students, two of whom spoke in English and two in their native language.

INDIAN CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Madras And Mysore Teams To Stage Trial Match On Oct. 28

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

Madras is getting ready for the Cricket Championship of India.

The Committee of the Madras Cricket Association has met and decided to stage a trial match on Sunday, October 28 to select the Madras team to play against Mysore in the first round. November 4, 5 and 6 have been fixed for the Madras vs. Mysore Match and it will be played in Madras.

The second round fixture between the winners of Madras vs. Mysore and Hyderabad State will be played at Secunderabad.

IN WESTERN ZONE

In the Western Zone, Gujarat will oppose Bombay Presidency (Proper) in the first round, while western India States is pitted against Sind. The winners of the respective matches will meet in the second round.

The semi-final round will be staged in Madras between the winners of the Western Zone and the winners of the Southern Zone (Mysore vs. Madras and Hyderabad State.)

TRIAL MATCH

The trial match arranged by the Madras Cricket Association will come off on Sunday, October, 28 at 11 a.m. The following will represent the respective sides in the trial game.

C. P. JOHNSTONE'S XI:—C P Johnstone. M J Gopalan (Test Player), C Ramaswami, S K Thiruvenkadachari, Ramanathan, Thyagarajan, Mark Ranganathan, M S Gopal, C K Nainakannu, Pereira, Capt A L Shaw, Swarna, K P Krishnaswami and Abraham.

M VENKATARAMANJULU'S XI:

—M Venkataramanjulu, A G Ram Singh, Uttappa, B V Ramanujam, P S Ramachandran, Krishnappa, A V Krishnaswami, Janardhanan, Garson, Sivanath, Deenan, M. Baliah and C D Parthasarathi.—United Press.

REUTER'S CRICKET CUP

Clerks Defeat Baudot By 31 Runs On Sunday

The Government Telegraph Recreation Club held its annual cricket match for the Reuter Cup on Sunday, when a large gathering witnessed a keenly contested game. Mr. H. E Greene, Chief Superintendent, Central Telegraphs, Mr. Dalby, Superintendent, C. T. O and Mr. Maloney, Manager of Reuter's Ltd. were present. 'Clerks" who scored 76 runs defeated "Baudot" by 31 runs.

Mr. A. E. Greene (Hony. Secy I.T.R.C.) in asking Mr. Maloney to present the trophy to the winners, thanked the donor for the new cup presented this year and also for his presence at the final match.

The Chief Superintendent made a suitable reply and the function terminated after three cheers had been raised for Mr. Maloney.

The guests then repaired to the Telegraph Recreation Club at Waudby Road, where they danced till the small hours.

AUSTRALIA'S GIRL GRIMMETT

Test Googly Bowler Aged 16

Australia has a 16-year-old girl Grimmett awaiting the English women's cricket team which sets out on October 19 to play a series of Tests in Australia.

She is Peggy Antonio, from Victoria. She is a remarkable googly bowler and a fine bat.

The English team has already been nicknamed "the Rolls Royce cricketers" in Australia because they had the luxury of learning cricket at school while the Australian side is drawn from offices and factories.

The English tour starts with a series of matches at Perth Adelaide and Melbourne, and the first Test will open at Brisbane on December 28.

BOXING AT NAGPUR

Poona Lad Knocks Out Ceylon Champion

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Nearly one thousand people witnessed the bout between Kid James (holder) of Poona and Fighting Nelson of Ceylon for the welter-weight title of Western India at the Palace Talkies, Nagpur on Oct. 17. Nelson opened well but James proved too strong and in the fourth round James knocked him out. Nelson rose on the the count of eight only to be floored again and carried out.

AUTOCRACY MUST GO

Princes Must Realise Their Supreme Duty, Says Sjt. Kothari

(From A Correspondent).

NAVSARI, Oct. 22.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari who was here for collections for Gujarat Farmers Relief Fund started in response to Sardar Patel's appeal, left for Baroda to-day. The total collections amounted to over Rs. 6000.

Sjts. Kashibhai Patel Vakil, Vamanrao and Manibhai of the Prajamandal will continue to work for further collections.

Last evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall Sjt. Kashibhai Patel presiding. Sjt. Manilal Kothari speaking on the States and present situation said, there was nothing in the existence of the Indian States which was against the evolution of a democratic form of Government if people were awakened to a sense of their rights and the Princes realised their supreme duty. States did exist in ancient India but the Government was carried on the basis of popular vote expressed through the representative assemblies. The ruler then could not dare go against the popular will or voice, and in case of misbehaviour or maladministration the ruler was subject to summary dethronment by the people.

AUTOCRACY

Continuing he said the States had since long degenerated into so many autocratic institutions, excepting a few like Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Baroda and some States of Maharashtra. In most States, personal rule with all its incidental evils prevailed.

Concluding he said the Chiefs should now shed off their absurd notions of proprietorship of States, that they could spend or do anything they liked regardless of public opinion or feelings and in the interest of their order, they should heartily co-operate with their people in evolving representative institutions.

IN BARODA STATE

Referring to the Government of Baroda he said, that though some sort of constitution and rule of law prevailed, it was not still representative in character and action. He expressed the wish that Maharaja should now permanently stay in India and make his Government truly representative of and responsive to the popular will and thus turn it into a real model which, looking to his feelings and earstwhile achievements His Highness is capable of doing.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Shud 16, 1990
Muslim: Rajab 13, 1353
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 35m
Sunset: 6h 9m
High Water: 0-06 11-57
Low Water: 6-07 18-06
All-India Congress Committee meeting, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 2 p.m.
A. I. T. U. C. Executive Committee meeting, Shetye Building, Parel, 5-30 p.m

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Mrs. Shantabai, wife of Mr. Jamnadas Dayalji (partner of Messrs. Pitamber and Co.) died at Sihor (Kathiawar) on Sunday the 21st October, 1934.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will remain closed from to-day (Tuesday) to Sunday (both the days including) for the 48th Indian National Congress Session.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O Mail Steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from London of 11th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 21st idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

The 'Strathaird' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

The homeward P and O mail steamer 'Ranchi' with the mails from Bombay of the 13th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at midnight the same day.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Executive Committee Meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in the Head Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union at Shetye Building, Parel, Poibavdi, at 5 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) and at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) to discuss several important questions affecting the workers in general.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

A donation of Rs 100 is received by the Secretary, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, Chinchpokli, from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Nagwekar for current expenses for the relief of immediate distress among destitute and stranded Hindu men, women and children irrespective of caste by providing conveyance fares, grains, funeral expenses, etc., etc.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Paris Interlude" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Circus Clown" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Tarzan and His Mate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Naughty Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Watan Parast" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amritmanthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Lure of the City" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Tess of the Storm County" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mystery Squadron" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Setu-Bandhan" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Time signal. European programme. A relay from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme. Musical Interlude. European programme. 7-30 p.m. Dance music. Jack Payne and his band. 8-45 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. Indian programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. Light music. 9-30 p.m. Dinte Rand. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 8-15 p.m. H. A. Dowson, at the Organ of the Trocadero Cinema, Southport. 8-45 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, Conductor, Ernest W. Goss, Edward Reach (Tenor), Relayed from the Pavilion Torquay. 9-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster, Vestry Prayer; Organ Voluntary; Responses; etc. 10-15 p.m. Curios (records). 10-30 p.m. The News. 10-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra, with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano). Orchestra. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathaird' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Thursday the 25th instant.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FROM TO-MORROW
DAILY 3 SHOWS
at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CIRCUS DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN!
FEATURING
An Infinite Variety of Dumbfounding FEATS Performed with Amazing Aptitude by These Actual Circus Stars—
THE FLYING CODONAS
POODLES HANNEFORD EQUESTRIAN TROUPE
THE PICCHIANI FAMILY
1,000 COLOSSAL SURPRISES!
1,001 FLABBERGASTING SIGHTS!

And

Also the
ALL-COLOUR MUSICAL
"SERVICE with a SMILE"
featuring LEON ERROLL
and the most beautiful girls in Hollywood!

The REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PARIS INTERLUDE
America CLAIMED her... But Paris TAMED her!
with
MADGE EVANS
ROBT. YOUNG
GRAND FASHION PARADE
FROM TO-MORROW
Daily 3 Shows
at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
for the benefit of all the visitors for the Congress Session!

The drama of the girl who left her throne to seek the love that is the birthright of womanhood!
with
JOHN GILBERT
LEWIS STONE
HEAR HER ON THE
WIDE RANGE
EQUIPMENT!—SHE'S MARVELLOUS!

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR STATES PEOPLE

Composition Of Constituent Assembly

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference met at its office on Saturday.

The following members attended. 1. L. R. Tairsee. 2. Jamnadas Mehta. 3. S. G. Vaze. 4. A. V. Patvardhan. 5. Niranjan Sharma Ajit. 6. Balvantrai Mehta. 7. Amritlal D. Sheth. 8. Durlabhji Umedchand. 9. Manishanker Trivedi. Messrs. Raghvendra Rao Sharma and Kanhaiyalal Vaidya were also present.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The report of Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth about his interview with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha and the letter of Mahatmaji to Sjt. Amritlal Sheth were considered.

MAHATMA'S ASSURANCE.

The following resolution was passed unanimously.

"The committee welcomes the assurance conveyed to this Committee by Mahatmaji in his letter dated 9th Oct. 1934 from Wardha that the States people are an integral part of the Indian Nation and that we are all one, although we are under different systems of Government. The Committee further welcomes Mahatmaji's assurance conveyed in his conversations with our General Secretary that the Safeguards in the interests of the people of the States are a matter of as much concern to the Congress as any other matter for which the Congress may be fighting.

The Committee requests the Indian National Congress to instruct its Working Committee to concede to people of the Indian States the same equal rights in the composition of the Constituent Assembly as will be given to the people of British India.

VITHALBHAI'S BEQUEST TO NATION

Rs. 1,15,000 Out Of Property Worth Rs. 1,33,865

The probate of the will of the late Mr Vithalbhai Patel, who died in Europe on Oct. 22 last year has been obtained from the High Court of Bombay. The late Mr. Patel left property worth Rs. 1,33,865. Deducting the amount of bequests to his youngest brother and nephew, the balance comes to Rs. 1,15,000 which, according to the will, is to be handed over to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose to be spent by him or by his nominee or nominees according to his instructions for political uplift of India and preferably for publicity, work on behalf of India's cause in other countries.

We regret that, owing to a printer's mistake, the total value of the property left by the late Mr. Vithalbhai was wrongly given as Rs. 13,38,665 instead of Rs. 1,33,865 in our issue of yesterday.

"Homoeopathy"

A Hindi Homoeopathic monthly of the above name will be started from the first week of November next at Benares under the editorship of Dr. Divaspati Bhatt, B.H.M.S. It aims at publishing learned and useful contributions on the Homoeopathic system of treatment and public welfare so as to arouse among the people a health conciousness, so needed to-day.

Tribute To Tairsee

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, was warmly congratulated by the students and staff of the Bombay Fort Free Night School at the anniversary of the school held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening. Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Mayor, presided.

An address encased in a silver casket was presented to Mr. Tairsee on the occasion, expressing the gratefulness of the school for Mr. Tairsee's services as the trustee of the school.

The address referred to Mr. Tairsee's public spirit in spending whole nights and days at the cremation ground during the influenza epidemic in Bombay, trying to assist in the disposal of the dead bodies at considerable personal risk of infection; and again in rushing to the assistance of the injured and fallen during the communal riots of the city.

Mr. Tairsee thanked the students of the school for the sentiments they had expressed and remarked that he was doubly grateful to the sentiments as he felt that coming, as it did, from the poor—(sepoys of the city officers) it could not but be sincere and heartfelt.

VOTE FOR ANEY

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO BERAR VOTERS

Syt. Wamanrao Joshi addressed a letter to Mahatmaji in connection with a curious situation that has arisen in Berar. The Congress Parliamentary Board in accordance with the resolution of the Working Committee in this behalf did not set up its own candidate against Bapuji Aney, but a non-Congressman has now come forward as a rival candidate, who is said to hold anti-national views. This has created a very intriguing and difficult situation in Berar. Syt. Joshi, therefore, asks what the Congressmen should do. Should they not vote for Bapuji Aney as against the non-Congress nominee or should they remain indifferent? Syt. Joshi himself is strongly of opinion that Congressmen should support Bapuji Aney in spite of his unfortunate attitude on the Award. Gandhiji showed this letter to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who has sent the following reply to Syt. Wamanrao Joshi:—

Congress Camp.

Bombay, Oct. 20.

My Dear Wamanrao,

Mahatmaji has shown me your letter. We both agree with you that Congressmen should not on any account vote for non-Congress candidates, much less against Bapuji Aney in spite of his unfortunate anti-Congress attitude on the Communal Award. I call it anti-Congress in the sense that it is against the declared policy of the Congress on the question. I, therefore, suggest that Congressmen should unreservedly vote for Bapuji Aney as opposed to the non-Congress candidates. But Congressmen ought to make it clear that they do not in any way, by their vote, indentify themselves with Syt. Aney's attitude on the Communal Award.

KNOCKED DOWN BY BULLOCK-CART

A verdict of accident death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Monday on the body of Anant Mahadeo, a boy of nine years who died in the J. J. Hospital on Saturday, as a result of injuries sustained when he was knocked down by a bullock-cart.

In the course of the evidence, it was revealed that the boy was running after a kite along the Lady Jemshetji Road when he met with the accident.

SOVIET HONOURS AGED SCIENTIST

Russia's out-standing scientist, the world famous physiologist, M. Pavlov, winner of the Nobel prize in 1900 and 1904 was signally honoured by the Soviet Government on his 84th birthday.

He has been awarded a pension of 20,000 roubles a year, and five Pavlov scholarships of 6,000 roubles each are to be awarded every year to scientists excelling in physiological research work.

In addition the Government is setting aside the sum of 1,000,000 roubles to extend Pavlov's laboratories.

The famous scientist has retained his religious principles despite the anti-God campaigns that have been conducted by the Soviets. He refuses to allow any work to be carried out on the Sabbath and he is a regular attendant at church services.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a public meeting of the Parsis will be held at the Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Tuesday) to celebrate the 105th Anniversary Day There will be short lectures from Ervad J. M. Dastur and Ervad M. C. Panthaki on the Sanctity of Fire, followed by a Gujarati rendering of "Fire-Worshippers" from Thomas Moore's "Lala Rookh" by Mr. J. B. Vatcha A special condolence resolution will be passed touching upon the sad demise of the late Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan There will also be devotional songs. Dastur Rustamji E. Sanjana will preside.

CONGRESS ELECTION PROPAGANDA

G. Ward Committee's Appeal To Assembly Electorate

The Hon. Secretary of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee writes:

Since 'G' Ward District Congress Committee has formed a special committee of 25 respectable and influential persons to carry on an intensive and systematic propaganda in Bombay. North, under the advice of the Parliamentary Board, for the forthcoming Assembly elections, in order to ensure the success of the Congress candidates, Sjt. K. M. Munshi and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, those who intend to co-operate with this Committee are requested to see personally or inform to, the Office bearers as given below:—

Chairman:—Dr. R N Bhaidarkar, M.B.B.S., Pinto Villa, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Y G Patil, D B Gupte, Dr. Wadgaokar.

Ex-Officio:—I S Patel, President, 'G' Ward Dist. Con. Committee; V R Dighe, Secretary, G Ward Dist. Con. Committee, Opposite P B & C I Rly. Station, Dadar, near Tilak Bridge.

Voters rolls will be available for inspection during office hours from 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. in the office of the Chairman and also in the office of the 'G' Ward Dadar Congress at the addresses given above.

General 'Appeal' to voters will be shortly out on behalf of this Special Committee and a vigorous programme chalked out in the meeting soon to be called for this purpose.

All correspondence re: Assembly elections in Bombay, North, be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries or the Chairman, Special Committee, 'G' Ward Dadar Congress, at the addresses given above.

Office of the Chairman is opened in his own dispensary rooms at Pinto Villa, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

CONGRESS WEEK FUNCTIONS

The following is the programme of functions that are to take place in the "Congress Week":—

TO-DAY (TUESDAY):—
A. I. Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, Worli, 2 p. m.
Humanitarian Conference, Madhav Bag, 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY (24th Oct.):—
A. I. Congress Committee, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, 2 p.m.
THURSDAY (25th Oct.):—
A.I.C.C., Worli, 2 p.m.
Anti-Award Conference.
FRIDAY (26th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, 7 p.m.
SATURDAY (27th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, Evening.
SUNDAY (28th Oct.):—
National Congress, Worli, Evening.

ANTI-AWARD CONFERENCE

Sjt. Ramanand Chatterjee, the President-elect of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, will arrive at the Victoria Terminus to-morrow (Wednesday) by the Calcutta Mail at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when he will be received at the Station by the members of the Reception Committee.

The meeting of the Subjects Committee, which will be open to all the delegates of the Conference will be held on Thursday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Karandikar Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Charni Road, Bombay 4.

The session of the Conference will begin on Thursday at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Arya Samaj Pandal at Worli, opposite the Congress Exhibition Grounds, near the Worli Post Office.

Arrangements have been made to issue tickets, both at the Conference Office, Khatao Wadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4 and at the Arya Samaj Pandal.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Socialist Conference

Socialists are known for their dynamic energy. They are frank, outspoken and accustomed to call a spade a spade. Monday was the day for resolutions at the Congress Socialist Party's Conference. One could notice illuminating torches of humour at intervals and they were not out of place.

Inspite of the long sitting which tested the patience of the listeners the visitors and delegates showed their keen interest in the resolutions and the debate they provoked.

Simplicity and businesslike atmosphere were other characteristics of the Conference.

Our Magistrates

There will be changes in the personnel of Bombay magistracy with effect from next month. Mr. I. N. Mehta will go on leave from the 1st of November for two months. He will be succeeded by Mr. Oscar Brown. Mr. D N D Khandalawala who went to Europe on six months leave is expected to return next month and will occupy his seat in the Esplanade Police Court in the third court as before. Mr. G. R. Khairaz is also expected to return next month from sick leave and will relieve Mr. I. S. Haji from the temporary appointment. The part heard cases heard by Mr. Brown will be heard by him at the Girgaon Police Court.

Labour Demonstration In Congress Pandal

RAJEN BABU FIXES 27th FOR WORKERS' PROCESSION

As a result of a close conversation between Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President-elect of the Bombay Congress, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the General Secretary and the members of the deputation of the All-India Trade Union Congress on Monday morning, it is understood that the workers of the Trade Union Congress will be allowed to come into the Congress Pandal and demonstrate.

At 8 a.m. on Monday the deputation lead by Mr. Hariharnath Sharma and consisting of Messrs. Jabvalla, Banerjee, Pathak, Joshi and others met the President Elect in his hut, as previously arranged.

It is understood that members of the Deputation acquainted the President-elect with the decision of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Trade Union Congress to take a Workers' Procession to the Congress Nagar and hold a demonstration inside the pandal to express the feelings of the workers towards the Congress programme and policy.

The President-elect and the General Secretary, who were very courteous to the members of the deputation gave a patient hearing to all they had to say and it is understood that the President-elect was sympathetic towards the workers cause.

He is stated to have agreed to allow the workers inside the Congress Pandal and to hold their demonstrations after the Congress Sessions sittings are over, on one of the three days.

The deputation has been asked to write a letter officially to the President of the Congress asking for permission, and Babu Rajendra Prasad after consulting the officials of the Reception Committee regarding the time that is to be fixed for the demonstration will write to them according to them the necessary permission.

DATE FIXED.

In connection with the deputation of the leaders of the All-India Trade Union Congress, to Babu Rajendra Prasad on Monday morning, it is understood that the Working Committee discussed the question and the time for the demonstration has been fixed. The leaders of the Deputation have been asked to bring their procession of workers and hold their meeting inside the Congress Pandal on the morning of October 27.

"CHRONICLE" AND HYDERABAD STATE

Ban On Entry Removed

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have lifted the ban imposed on the "Bombay Chronicle" prohibiting its entry into H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

PROMOTING COLLECTIVIZED AGRICULTURE

Soviet Puts New Tax On Peasants

In furtherance of the campaign in connection with collectivized agriculture, the Russian Soviet Government has issued a decree imposing an extra tax on all non-collectivized peasantry.

This move will probably result in the elimination of the last remnant of individual peasantry, who will find it impossible to stay out of the collective scheme.

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of Russia's 25,000,000 peasant households are now collectivized.

PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Book early—Phone 21561.

Ronald COLMAN
IN THE GREATEST MYSTERY THRILLER OF ALL TIME
BULLDOG DRUMMOND STRIKES BACK
with
LORETTA YOUNG
WARNER OLAND—UNA MERKEL—CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
THRILLS! HUMOUR! MYSTERY! DRAMA!
A 20TH CENTURY SUPER PICTURE.

● PERMA-GRIP, Pro-phy-lac-tic's new invention makes all other tooth brushes obsolete. No other tooth brush has this remarkable new method of permanently sealing the bristles into the brush handle—sealing them in so firmly, so securely, that it is practically *impossible* for them to be pulled out.* Danger of infection in the gums and annoying bristles between the teeth are a thing of the past.

Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

* While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE MARK Perma-Grip
A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC PRODUCT F-42

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 372. Registered No B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1934

REORGANISING CONGRESS

Two questions occupied the best part of the Congress Working Committee's time on Sunday and Monday, Gandhiji's proposed retirement from the Congress and his many amendments to the Congress Constitution. The various attempts that were made to persuade him to continue his leadership seem to have failed so far and his retirement is now all but a certainty. There is, indeed, the theoretical possibility of his changing his mind, if the Subjects Committee and later the Congress session adopt his earlier constitutional amendment, including the spinning franchise by an overwhelming majority and with all sincerity. But it is much to be doubted whether, except by a miracle, the voting on the spinning franchise, Gandhiji's decisive test, will be to his satisfaction. However, it has now been made clear that, even if finally he decides to retire, the retirement will be more or less formal, as for all practical purposes his advice will ever be available to the Congress Cabinet. He who would be a virtual dictator of the Congress, without being its President, will not fail to guide that body even without a seat in the Cabinet.

Constitutional Changes

The next question that is being anxiously considered by the Working Committee is that of reorganising the Congress. The Committee is understood to have substantially accepted Gandhiji's amendments. With such slight changes as may be suggested by the Special Constitution Sub-Committee appointed by the Working Committee, they will be presented by the latter to the Subjects Committee and then to the plenary session, which, we believe, will duly adopt the amendments. The Congress so reorganised will be an appreciably more businesslike and efficient body for any practical work than it has so far been. The main work before it, during the suspension of Civil Disobedience, will be the constructive programme, though its latest addition, promoting village industries, will be in the hands of a separate autonomous body. But the existence of such a body should not prevent its work being supplemented by Congress organisations, just as Khaddar work continues to be an important activity of many Congress Committees despite the existence of the All-India Spinners' Association.

Political Propaganda

It must be admitted at the same time that Khaddar work in various parts of the country has been sadly dislocated by Government's repressive policy and on account of many Khaddar workers being involved in the Civil Disobedience movement. This activity, therefore, should now receive the best attention both of Congress Committees and the A.I.S.A. What was once considered a mere fad or a mere Congress badge about a decade ago, is now recognized by all dispassionate critics as one of the foremost village industries, calculated to bring much-needed relief, however small, to thousands of half-starved villagers. A most eloquent tribute to the potency of Khaddar was paid the other day by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, while opening the Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar. He said that he had seen with his own eyes how in many villages in Bengal the Charkha gave at least one meal a day to many destitute villagers, who otherwise should have been literally starving. He was so convinced, he said, by the testimony of his eyes, that he had begun to spin himself so that he might not be guilty of failing to do what he preached. The public, too, has now begun to appreciate the significance of Khaddar to a greater extent than it did before. And what is needed now is organised propaganda by all Khadi workers within and outside the Congress. It is doubtless the duty of the Congress not to confine its interest to Khaddar alone among village industries. But new activities should not be allowed to interfere with the smooth working of a sound and tried industry like Khaddar. A most important point in this connection is that the various village industries sought to be promoted by Congress should also be used as a means to bring Congress workers in close contact with villagers and through such contact rouse political consciousness among the latter. In other words the promotion of village industries is not merely an economic measure, but should be used as a means of political propaganda. Only then will the constructive programme be a potent political factor in preparing the masses for such mass action as may be found necessary when the time comes for it.

A Great Parliamentarian

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Vithalbhai Patel at the huge public meeting at Azad Maidan last evening. Dr. Ansari drew attention to the unforgettable work Vithalbhai did in the legislatures, particularly in the Assembly, and emphasized that if Congressmen had decided to enter the legislatures again, they had done so only to emulate the example set by Vithalbhai Patel, who utilized every opportunity afforded him in the Assembly to assert the country's self-respect and to advance the cause of its freedom. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, speaking on behalf of the N.-W. Frontier Province, made a touching reference to work done by Vithalbhai as President of the Committee of Enquiry, appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to report on the Peshawar tragedy. The report of that Committee was not the least of the services Vithalbhai rendered to the country. Service of the country was a ruling passion with him, and it was characteristic of him that the bulk of his property, which has been valued at Rs. 1,33,865, has been bequeathed by him to the nation. The whole balance of Rs. 1,15,000, after deducting small bequests of a few thousands to his youngest brother and nephew is to be spent for the political uplift of India and preferably for publicity work on behalf of her cause in other countries. Foreign propaganda has been sadly neglected by India, and we trust that, as a result of the munificent sum bequeathed by Vithalbhai, valuable work in this direction will soon be done.

Patriotic Suggestion

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, the Indian Agent-General in South Africa, deserves congratulations. Seriously handicapped, as he is, by being an official representative not of India but of the Government of India, he has yet had the patriotic feeling to suggest that the office of the Indian Agent-General might be withdrawn in the event of further anti-Asiatic "interference". No self-respecting Indian can possibly question the supreme desirability of the step recommended by Sir Maharaj Singh. The fact of the matter, indeed, is that the present conditions themselves are sufficiently insulting to compel withdrawal without waiting for further interference. This is the least that ought to be done even by an Indian Administration which professes to watch over India's interests and self-respect abroad.

We share Sir Maharaj Singh's regret that India is unable to take a stronger line in dealing with anti-Indian measures on the part of South Africa. This is because India is not free. Her Government is, at best, a subordinate branch of the British administration, and as such, it must protect and respect "Imperial" interests first. But the time is not far when India will be able to take an effectively stronger line even inspite of her small navy. As to the favourable balance of trade, commercial advantages do not compensate, in any country, for injury to national self-respect. And then, in many circumstances, favourable trade balances are economically harmful.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI

Plea For A More Comprehensive Constructive Programme

By BALUKAKA KANITKAR

Most Revered Mahatmaji,

In the beginning allow me to offer you my heartfelt gratitude for always giving me a patient and sympathetic hearing and for accepting such suggestions as may have appealed to your reason and conscience. To-day I am venturing to put some constructive proposals before you with the confidence of receiving the same sympathy as before.

You have issued your second statement. It is a masterpiece of spiritualised strategy. It clearly shows the statesman-saint that you are. In case your proposals are not accepted, you have decided to retire from the Congress for averting a crisis in the present delicate condition of Congress politics. Thereby you propose, not to kill, but to save several birds by one throw of your matchless weapon, non-violence. All honour to you for this supreme self-abnegation of yours. It reminds one of that great patriot, Garibaldi, who exchanged the plough for the sword, when the war times were over. Leaving everyday humdrum politics to lesser lights, you have offered to retire into the woods of comparative oblivion for prosecuting your self-inflicted Tapasya of construction, helping to enrich the now miserable life of millions of our ignorant and half-starved countrymen.

Now to the point: With respectful appreciation of the proposed additions and alterations in the Congress constitution and the proposal to start an All-India Village Industries Association, Mahatmaji, may I take the liberty to bring certain ignored aspects of the Constructive Programme to your notice for your kind consideration?

More Items.

You know fully well that I am an out and out believer in Khadi and the philosophy at its back with all its implications. I have done and am still doing my level best to further its cause. I also swear by other items of your programme, such as Hindu-Muslim Unity, the Removal of Untouchability, the Eradication of Drink-evil and the creation of a non-violent atmosphere in the country. At the same time I have great faith in some other items of the constructive programme, which for some reason or other have been ignored by the Congress up to this time. I consider them equally indispensable for the all-sided development of the masses, living in seven lakhs of Indian villages. The items I refer to are as follows:—

(1) Agricultural improvement.
(2) Primary education on national lines, with particular stress on the spread of literacy.
(3) Propaganda about Hygiene and Sanitation.
(4) Physical Culture with particular insistance on Lathi practice and drill.
(5) Establishment of Village Panchayats.

Their Need.

India being mainly an Agricultural country, there can be no difference of opinion, as regards the urgency of including the item of agricultural improvement in the Congress constructive programme.

Some friends, unfortunately, fight shy of the problem of literacy. I know it may beget certain evils; but after all they will be temporary. I have no faith in the allegiance of illiterate and blind masses, ignorant of the daily happenings in the country. This is a newspaper age. Printing presses and books have come to stay. It is no use ignoring them as useful means of propagating knowledge, which alone leads to liberation according to the Shastras. Purda virtue should have scanty value in the eyes of the free.

The importance of spreading the right kind of ideas about hygiene and sanitation needs no advocacy on my part.

Then comes the turn of physical culture. Why should the Congress ignore this vitally important item? Some may say, "it will lead to violence." What an idea! I know, you attach absolutely no importance to the non-violence of weaklings, who are incapable of indulging in violence, even if they mean to do so. The non-violence of such persons as are moral, intellectual as well as physical giants alone deserves the respect of humanity. In the second Round Table Conference you demanded the privilege of defending the country from foreign aggression.

(Continued on page 9.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH

The commencement of the naval conversations in London last week and between the principal signatories to the Washington Treaty of 1921, provides the most intriguing topic of international importance during the current week. Japan makes no secret of her intention to demand a wholesale revision of the Washington Treaty, whereby a 5-5-3 ratio was established between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. This leaves her in a permamently weak position 'vis-a-vis' the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Hence she now demands parity with the chief naval Powers on the ground of her need for assuring her own national security. She professes to be sympathetic to the ideal of Universal Peace and Disarmament; but the proof of her sympathy she offers in the form of reduction of offensive weapons, aggressive policies. With her record in Manchuria, and with her contention that submarines be not regarded as offensive weapons it is impossible to convince oneself of the genuineness of the Japanese desire for Disarmament And her demand for fixing global tonnage so that she could be not only secure, but supreme, in the Pacific runs right against these professions of pacifism.

Japan's Ambitions

But, perhaps, these professions will deceive none of the Conferenciers in London. American representatives admittedly join in in these conversations in a critical attitude. With the Philippines on the eve of independence America has little interest of her own in the Pacific—except that of her trade, and of course, because of her fixed resolve to keep the American continent, as a whole, out of the whirligig of international politics. But these are sufficient reasons to make her demur strongly to the Japanese demand. The latter is prompted, probably, because Japan seems to have arranged matters to her satisfaction with Soviet Russia. The Soviet Government have agreed to hand over to Japan their interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway,—a symbol of Japan and Russia being agreed among themselves, and the consequent sense of security for Japan on her eastern boundaries. Secure from any danger from the Russian side she can easily turn her face to dominating the Pacific.

There is no misunderstanding in the British mind about Japan and her intentions—or, for the matter of that, those of any of Britain's friends and neighbours. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared last week, in a public speech and in no ambiguous terms —that Britain had no intention to be caught napping, while other nations were arming all around her. The increase in air squadrons may be inspired by the example of France, the Power with the most formidable Aerial armament. But it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that Britain will resist the Japanese demands for parity—or, in the alternative, arm herself to her own maximum capacity. Lord Lloyd's message on Trafalgar Day may not express the exact letter of the prevailing British sentiment; but it gives the essence.

Soviet Russia

What are the principles dictating the Soviet policy in international affairs is a little difficult to say. If the Russo-Japanese deal in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway reflects the real trend of Russian diplomacy, it is ominous for the Soviets in China. Russia maintaining the tempo of the internal reconstruction seems to inspire the Russian statesman of today to the exclusion of all other considerations; and her international affiliations are only an incident, or an accessory, in her programme of economic development, social reconstruction, and national self-sufficiency. It is for this that they bewail the falling off in the progress of the Second Five Year Plan, even though the general rate of all-round production showed an excess of 29.3 per cent in the first half of 1934 as compared to the corresponding period of 1933. But the heavy industries of iron and steel, coal and chemicals, have shown a lag; Soviet officials in certain industrial establishments have shown a spirit of disloyalty, of sabotage, which, though dealt with summarily in the usual Soviet manner, nevertheless causes anxiety as symptom, if not as disease. Louis Fischer an American journalist in Russia, writing in the "New Statesman" of September 29, while paying full tribute to the progress on the material side, says:—

"Generally speaking, then, production in city and village has registered tremendous progress. Distribution, however, is a mess. Part of the the difficulty is bad freight transportation by land and water . . . but the trouble goes much deeper. Goods lie in warehouses and rot while the consumer searches for them in one store after another. Widespread inefficiency and endless redtape bureaucracy are aggravated by equally widespread peculation, and the venality of petty officials."

The Soviet Press and the Soviet

(Continued on page 11.)

Frankly Speaking

WEAK DEFENCE.

We have gladly published yesterday the letter of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Joint Honorary Secretary of the India League (London). But, we are afraid, his generous defence of the Labour "Platform" at Southport towards his resolution leaves us unconvinced. Mr. Menon's resolution clearly invited the Labour Party to declare itself for Indian Self-Determination and Constituent Assembly. Mr. Arthur Henderson responded on behalf of the platform in the following words, actually quoted by Reuter: "We have laid down very clearly that we are going *to consult, if possible*, all sections of the Indian people." (our italics) The reply, even if it is torn from its context is decisive and clear. Mr. Arthur Henderson reserves the right to decide whether and how far the demand for Self-Determination should be conceded to India. We sincerely wish success to Mr. Menon's efforts. But, meanwhile, the position of the Labour Party as authoritatively interpreted by Mr. Arthur Henderson is that Indian Self-Determination means the right of India to be merely "consulted" by the Labour Party and that too, "if possible." It is a position, moreover, that will be generally approved by British Tories and Liberals.

WISE RESIGNATION.

The Yugo-Slavian Cabinet has done the right thing in resigning again to allow the Regents freedom to select a Cabinet capable of dealing with the new situation arising from the assassination of King Alexander. The Cabinet may have been quite a desirable one, but the situation does call urgently for a national government representative of all parties in the country It will not only soothe feelings more effectively, but it may even—if it realises the psychological value of the moment—lay the foundations of a more stable internal peace. It will also help, because of its prestige, in improving Yugo-Slavia's international relations.

STATES PEOPLE'S CLAIMS

Sir Ismail Mirza fears, not without reason, that the proposed Indian Federation may still be pretty far off and, therefore, suggests that some interim arrangement should be devised for giving the States an effective voice in the settlement of all those questions in which they are as much interested as British India. For the delay in inaugurating Federation the Princes, with their impossible claims, are at least as responsible as any other body. Sir Ismail's desire for an effective voice to the States even in the interim arrangement is quite just. But what is meant by "effective voice to the States?" Any representation to the States can be real and effective only if it is conceded to the people of the States predominantly, if not exclusively. For it is they who are most vitally concerned in the settlement of all-India questions. But the Princes as a body refuse to guarantee any direct representation to the States people.

NATIONAL INTERESTS FIRST.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's reply to Mrs. Subbaroyan's complaint about her having to withdraw from the Assembly election should remove all misunderstanding in the matter. Mrs. Subbaroyan complained that the Congress refused her an uncontested election or in the alternative to set up a woman candidate for any of the South Indian constituency. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari now points out that it was suggested to several Congress women in Madras that one of them might stand for election, but that they all said it was impossible for them to undertake such a responsibility in a contested constituency. They evidently viewed the question from the larger national standpoint and not from that of only women's interests, rightly trusting Congress men candidates duly to safeguard women's interests. Mrs. Subbaroyan herself was asked if she would sign the Congress pledge, but she definitely refused to do so, and it was impossible for the Congress to surrender a constituency merely because election from it was sought by a woman candidate who refused even to sign the Congress pledge of Complete Independence.

EPIC AIR RACE.

To-morrow will see the end of the greatest race in the history of aviation. While it is regrettable that some of the most famous fliers were prevented from competing, there is no doubt that the winning machine and pilot will have established a notable record in long distance flying The race, it is hoped, would help a great deal in making long-distance air travel safer, cheaper and more popular. As such the result will be watched with interest not only by countries whose aviators are competing but also by those, like India, which have not entered in this epic race.

UNGRACIOUS REFUSAL.

The largest portion of the route happened to be over India and we are glad to note that this country vindicated its reputation for hospitality by providing every possible facility to the airmen at all the three major air ports. Let us hope Indian hospitality will be repaid by other countries when Indian aviators happen to pass over them. In this connection we cannot help recalling with deep regret that India was prevented from entering a pilot in the race by, among other reasons, the ungracious refusal of the B. N. R. directors in London to grant leave to Mr. Morad.

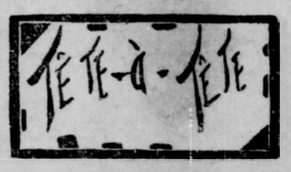
-PRESS VIEWS-

Congress And States

The inconsistency of Mahatma Gandhi's position in regard to the States is best brought out in his reply to Mr. Amritlal Sheth, a leader of the States' people, which has now been published. In this reply the Mahatma reiterates the view formerly expressed by him that the States' people are not intruders in the Congress, nor are they there on sufferance, but that they have an equal right with British Indians to be members of the Congress and to share with them the privileges and burdens of such membership. But if this view is correct, then it follows that the Congress must not confine its activities to British India alone, but must extend them to the Indian States too. As it fights for the political freedom of British India, so must it fight for that of the States. The Indian States may be foreign territory to British India; but they are not foreign territory to the Congress, for the Congress includes both the States' people and British Indians and gives them an identical status in its organisation.—"Servant of India".

Congress Constitution

The changes proposed by Gandhiji are intended to make the Congress more businesslike and less spectacular. This is a good object, but it should not be allowed to obscure the purpose of the Congress as an organisation for the education of the masses. The eye is in their case the most effective medium of instruction and a spectacular element in politics is necessary to carry the appeal of the intellectuals to the masses. Besides, there are large numbers of persons who are anxious to serve their country, but who can not serve it in other than spectacular ways. These too must have a place in a political movement; and this is furnished by uniforms, official ranks, prescribed salutes, processional precedence and so on. If you deprive the Congress of all spectacular effect, its value as an instrument of education of the masses will disappear.—"I. S. Reformer".



"What Next?" asks Mr. K. F. Nariman in his recent book.

We advise him to read "Congress Week Functions" published every morning in our columns.

* * * *

Sir Maharaj Singh appeals to Europeans in South Africa "to ask Indians to their homes."

Holland or Great Britain?

* * * *

According to Bori Bunder "the Punjab resisted probably more successfully than any other Province in India the cult of habitual law breaking by which the prophets of civil disobedience essayed to overturn Government in a welter of anarchy."

The language is excellent. But Bombay, to say nothing of others, may well feel hurt that the "Times of India" should have given the prize to another.

* * * *

Sir Stanley Jackson is reported to have strongly defended leg-theory bowling and said that it was a necessary part of cricket.

People who know how he "played the game" in Bengal express no surprise.

* * * *

WHAT FLOODS HAVE DONE TO W. GODAVERI.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Collector's Report.

—Headlines.

Quite creditable achievements both.

* * * *

Italy has decided to build two new battleships and "they will cost £16,500,000 spread over two years."

It is hoped that their construction cost will be about the same to France, Britain, U. S. A. and Japan.

The total eventual destruction cost cannot, however, be estimated—yet.

* * * *

Welcoming the choice of Pandit Kunzru as the president of the next session of the National Liberal Federation, the "Leader" says:—

"If Mr. Kunzru is elected, as we trust he will be, all may look forward with confidence to a very able, searching and impartial examination of the report of the Joint Select Committee."

In short a Liberal analysis. Beyond that all may look forward with confidence to—nothing.

* * * *

"Ashes—And Dust" is the title of Cricketer Jardine's latest book dealing with the last test matches.

An explanatory sub-title too could have been added:

"The End of English Cricket."

* * * *

"The beauty in Mysore is," says a Bangalore journal, "that while the Government is always very responsive to public opinion, there is next to nothing of public opinion."

The beauty of our confrere's logic is that it has successfully proved that the Government of Mysore is always very responsive to "next to nothing."

Q. E. D.?

* * * *

KIDNAPPED SOCIETY WOMAN RESCUED.

Another Chicago Crime.

—"Indian Express."

What a shame! The Chicago Police deserve to be punished.

* * * *

Says a South Indian journal:

"Our sensibility in these days to the higher emotions in man has become blunted."

So has evidently "our" sense.

* * * *

As the Scottish express was leaving King's Cross, a traveller jumped into a carriage containing one other passenger, who was wearing a kilt.

The newcomer stared at the Scotsman for some minutes.

"Look here," he said at last "you hail from Aberdeen don't you?"

"No," said the other. "I'm no frae Aberdeen."

"And your name's not Macpherson?"

"No, it's no" Macpherson.

"Well," exclaimed the Englishman "you must have a double."

"I'll be delighted, sir," said the Scot, smiling for the first time. "Oot wi' yer bottle."

Tough Fighter And Dangerous Enemy

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. PATEL

Best Way To Perpetuate Memory Is Victory Of Congress At Polls

After the lapse of nearly four years the Azad Maidan was once again the scene of a sea of surging humanity gathered to pay homage to the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, the first elected Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly who died in harness a year ago while in Europe.

20,000 Attend Meeting

Nearly twenty thousand people —men, women and children—gathered round the specially erected platform, to hear the leaders paying tribute to their comrade, who fought shoulder to shoulder with them in the cause of the country's freedom.

Though the meeting was announced to commence at 6-30 on Monday evening, people began to stream into the Maidan from all parts of the city in large numbers as early as 5 p.m.

Loud speakers were erected and the women volunteers of the Gandhi Seva Sena were in charge of the arrangements.

A TOUGH FIGHTER.

Mahatma Gandhi, who was the principal speaker, paid a glowing tribute to the departed patriot and said that Sjt. Vithalbhai was a tough fighter and had sacrificed h's all for the Country's cause. He was a very clever and intelligent parliamentarian who had proved his mettle on the floor of the Legislative Assembly.

Dr. M. A. Ansari who presided at the meeting said that Vithalbhai had proved to the World by his actions that he was second to none in his love for the country by fighting the Government both constitutionally and by offering civil disobedience.

Most of the All-India leaders, that have arrived in Bombay in connection with the Sessions of the Indian National Congress were present at the meeting. Prominent among those who were seated on the platform were Mrs Sarojini Naidu. Mrs. Munshi Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Drs B'dhan Chandra Roy, M. A Ansari, Syed Mahmud, G. V Deshmukh, Choitram, Sardars Vallabhbhai Patel and Sardul Singh, Messrs. C. Rajagopalachariar, K. F. Nariman, Bhulabhai Desai, K. M. Munshi, S. A Brelvi and Nagindas T. Master.

On the platform was placed a life-like oil-painting of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, which was painted by the well-known Andhra Artist of Bombay, Sjt C Nageswararao. Mrs. Naidu Sardar Vallabhbhai and Pandit Malaviya congratulated the artist on being able to paint such a life-like picture of the late Speaker.

DON'T RUSH FOR "DARSHAN."

Before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. K. F Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, under whose auspices the meeting had been convened, addressing the meeting said, that Mahatma Gandhi was in weak health and had told the convenors of the meeting that he would not be able to come to the meeting; but on the assurance of the speaker and others that there would not be the usual rush for "Darshan" ending in stampede Gandhiji had consented to come and address them for a few minutes. The speaker appealed to them to be peaceful and quiet when Mahatmaji spoke and sit in their places and not rush towards the platform, when Gandhiji came to or left the meeting.

Dr. Ansari's Speech

Dr. M. A. Ansari in the course of his speech said that the meeting had been called to express the feelings of the people at the lose of the great patriot. Sjt Vithalbhai, a renowned leader, who had sacrificed his all in the fight for India's liberty. The late leader had spent practically the whole of h's life in the service of the country. He was a member of the Imperial Council and later became the first elected Speaker of the Indian Leg'slative Assemb'y. There was not a parliamentarian in the country who fought like a tiger on the floor of the Assembly and outside that would stand comparison with the late Speaker. There were very few constitutional fighters like him in the country to-day. The undaunted courage and spirit with which he fought for the cause of the people in the Assembly was well-known all over the country.

NEVER CARED FOR MONEY

But even he, "kicked up" the Speaker's chair and joined the ranks of the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and offered Civil Disobedience during 1930. He ne'ther cared for the Speakership nor for money It was also known to the public how the elder brother of the Sardar was paying a major portion of his salary to the country's cause. During the first Civil Disobedience Movement he resigned from the Assemb'y, joined the Civil Disobedience Movement and was sent to jail. His health broke down inside the prison walls. He went to Europe to recuperate and when he got a little better went to America to carry on propaganda there on behalf of India. He returned to Europe, with shattered heal'h and never got well till his death.

GREATEST TRIBUTE

Concluding the speaker said that once again the Congress had decided to enter the Councils. The greatest tribute that people can pay at this juncture to the memory of the late Speaker was to return to the Assembly, where Vitha'bhai fought for the people, and vote only for the Congress candidates. He assured the audience that the Congress Parliamentarians would not remain inside the Council Chambers even for a minute if they found that their presence was needed more outside in the country.

GANDHIJI'S SPEECH

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a short Gujerati speech said that he was busy with other work but could not afford to miss this opportunity of paying his tribute to the late Vithalbhai Patel. The first time when Speaker met Vitha'bhai was in 1915, when the former came to India from South Africa. He did not know that Speaker Patel was a Hindu. He came to know later that the departed leader did not differentiate between a Hindu or a Muslim, a Parsi or a Christian. The first time that the Mahatma was aware that Vithalbhai was a Hindu was at a meeting at Godhra. Not only did he know that he was Hindu, but a patidar at that and the elder brother of the present President of the Indian National Congress, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

HIS SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE

In course of time, the two came closer and the Mahatma came to know of the worth of the Speaker Patel, whom he considered to be a great patriot who had attached no value either to money or anything else in the fight for the country. The speaker had heard several stories about the great sacrificing spirit of Vitha'bhai.

Continuing Mahatmaji said that Vitha'bhai was a very tough fighter. He was a dangerous enemy. Many had realised that it was not easy to argue and win with Vithalbhai. The people all over the country know full well about h's fight on the floor of the Assemb'y.

Out of the amount that he received as the Speaker of the Assembly Vithal'hai gave away a good portion for the Country's cause. He had given Rs 40 000 for propaganda. This amount was with Gandhiji. He had not made use of the amount and it was still lying with him. He could not make use of the amount for any cause.

STORY BEQUEST

While coming to the meeting, Gandhiji's attention had been drawn to a statement in the "Chronicle" which said that the Late Vithal'bhai had bequeathed nearly Rs 12 lakhs. He was surprised to read that account, because he was sure that unless Vithalbhai had gambled he could not have bequeathed such a big sum. The speaker knew it for a fact that Vithalbhai did not gamble with money though he was aware that Vithalbhai was a gambler. Gandhiji said he that was sure that it was the error of the compositor that made the amount look such a huge one. It is a known fact that Vithal'bhai did not have such a huge amount to bequeath.

In conclusion Gandhiji stated that S.t. Bhulabhai Desai was the Chairman of the Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Committee. He asked those present to contribute liberally to the Memorial Fund.

Gandhiji, then left the meeting with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

FRONTIER'S TRIBUTE

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi", who was the next speaker said he was both glad and sorry on the occasion of the Anniversary of Speaker Patel's death. He was glad at the sight of the thousands of people who had gathered to pay tribute to the departed leader and sorry because India needed men like Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel at this juncture.

Continuing he said that every man, woman and child in the Frontier owed a debt of gratitude to the great leader, and that eternity has name will never be forgotten by the people of his province.

It was in 1930, when the Government tried to crush the Kudai Khidmetgars and the scene of repression was the greatest that the Congress appointed a Committee with Speaker Patel as its Chairman to enquire into the incidents. The Government refused permission for the Committee to enter the Frontier, but Patel undaunted as he was, sat with his Committee at Rawalpindi and made a detailed enquiry and drafted a Report which was an eye-opener to many. Thus while the Frontier people were in distress and were in need of help it was Patel, who came to their rescue and exposed the Government and their activities. It was not in the blood of the people of the Frontier to forget those who have helped them while in distress and Vitha'bhai will never be forgotten by them.

C. R. Pays Tribute

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, speaking next said:

We are celebrating to-day the anniversary of the death and the passing away of a great warrior in the battle for India's freedom. Let us resolve that each of us shall contribute what little we can for the end for which he gave up his life. He has suffered in body and in mind and each one of us to-day may still contribute something by way of sacrifice and by way of work and thus keep his memory alive. Surely all of you can wear Khadi cloth which our leader wants you to wear as a mark of our united endeavour. If you think that only a weak bania asks you to wear Khadi, you have now a giant of a man in Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan asking you to wear it. If you look at Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan can you associate the wheel with effeminacy? If people in Europe want black shirts and white shirts, let us make ourselves fashionable by wearing khadi. Let us make this resolution to-day and we shall help to bring about the end for which Vithalbhai Patel died.

The Best Memorial

Doctor Syed Mahmud said that the whole country and especially Bombay should be proud of the way that Vithalbhai fought against the Government on the floor of the Assembly and as Speaker of that body. If people wanted to raise a memorial to the late Speaker than the only befitting way, according to the speaker, was to send in every Congress candidate to the Assembly. It was really unfortunate that a leader of Vitha'bhai's calibre was not to be found in Bombay at this juncture. If such a man were to be present, the sort of criticism of the Congress that has been allowed to go on in the city would never have been allowed to go unchallenged by the late speaker. He had by his work and courage captured the minds of the people. It would be remembered how the country demonstrated against the Simon commission and it was unto the people of India to demonstrate like that once again by sending all the Congress candidates to the Assembly to protest against the present policy of the Government. The people of Bombay can vindicate their honour of being the premier city in India and centre of all Congress activities by returning to the Assembly the two Congress Candidates.

Sikh Tribute

Stressing on Vithalbhai Patel's devotion to the cause and honour of the country, Sardar Sardul Singn, pointed out that as the President of the Legislative Assembly, Vithalbhai made its name redound not only in every nook and corner of the country but also in the world at large. When the Simon Commission visited India, continued the speaker, Sir John Simon wanted that he should be invited to the Assembly by its President. Vithalbhai, however did not like this idea. A member from the Government bloc proposed to Mr. Patel that he should personally invite Sir John Simon. "Who is Sir John Simon that I should invite him,asked Vithalbhai.

SIMON'S TRIBUTE.

When, however, the two dignitaries met, Sir John Simon was much impressed by the work done in the Assembly. He felt that so long as such powerful men as Pandit Motilal Nehru and Vithalbhai Patel, were present in the Assembly, that Assembly would be a real menace to the interests of the British bureaucracy.

FOLLOW VITHALBHAI'S LEAD.

Concluding Sardar Sardul Singn said: "If we all follow the path of Vithalbhai Patel then shall we see the national flag flying on every house in India, then shall we attain the freedom we are fighting for, then shall we live as independent as the Englishmen in England and the Frenchmen in France (cheers.)

The meeting then terminated.

Babu Rajendra Prasad at Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

THANA HONOURS PATEL'S MEMORY

Portrait Unveiled In "Vithalbhai Hall"

At the District Board meeting held at Thana on Monday the Death Anniversary of the late Mr. V. J. Patel was fittingly celebrated by the performance of two functions namely the unveiling of Mr. Patel's portrait and the naming of the District Board Hall as "Vithalbhai Patel Hall."

In response to the invitations of Mr. Vartak, the President of the Board, a large and representative gathering, from all parts of Thana District, was present.

The ceremony was performed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who was elected president of the gathering.

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. Patel's memory by Messrs. Chhotalal Shroff, Deokhekar Raut, and Khan Saheb Wadia.

Mr. Jamnadas, in declaring the "Vithalbhai Patel Hall" open, said that it was a tragedy that Mr. Patel's death should have been accelerated not merely by age and illness, not also by suffering and incarceration, but by the disappointment and grief felt by him owing to the actions of true political leadership. His last words to Mr. Mehta before leaving India in 1932, were:

'Jamnadas who wants me here?"

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also unveiled the portrait of Mr. Shankar Rao Gholap, an ex-President of the Board and dealt on the manifold virtues and abilities.

The ceremony appropriately took place on the anniversary of Mr. Patel's death.

POWERS OF CHURCH

Question Of Jurisidiction

NO TAXES UNTIL STATE RECOGNISES CHURCH

BERLIN, Oct. 20.

The Oppositional National Evangelical Synod was broken with the Reich Bishop's administration, declaring its secession in a resolution which requests all its congregations, their parsons and councillors and their administrations to refuse obedience to the Reich church. The Oppositional Synod requires obedience to it, and its organisations, and demands that the Reich Government should recognise the new situation and that in all matters concerning the Church, the Church alone has jurisdiction.

The resolution was read by the Oppositional Bishop Koch, at the 700-year-old Parish Church, Saint Anne, in the fashionable suburb of Dahlen. He declared Reich Bishop Mueller's "One State, one people, one Church had annulled the gospel of the German evangelical Church, thus handing the mission of Church to forces of this world."

SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

The grave step taken by the confessional Church entails serious complications which must be settled before the Church life in Germany resumes peaceful progress. Adherents of the Confessional Church cease to pay Church taxes until their Church is recognised by the State. The next step rests with the Hitler Government. Bishop Koch who for the time being will be head of the new evangelical Church remains in Berlin, awaiting the Government's next move.—Reuter.

INDO-JAP AGREEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The ratifications of the Indo-Japanese Commercial Agreement were exchanged at the Foreign Office by Sir John Simon and Mr. Matsudaira this morning.—Reuter.

ARMS BAN ON YOUNG WARRIORS

(Special Cable).

NAIROBI, Oct 21.

Owing to continued ritual murders by Sambura tribesmen, the Government has issued a proclamation banning the young warriors from carrying arms. Five more tribesmen were arrested, in connection with the death of Powys.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT EXHIBITION COURT

Under the auspices of the Congress Exhibition, Abdul Gaffar Nagar, the Bhagini Samaj of Bombay will give an entertainment of "Garba Dance" to-day (Tuesday) between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. in the open theatre at the Recreation Court inside the Exhibition grounds. There will be a flute entertainment at 6-15 p.m. earlier by Mr. Bhadrinath.

Admission for this entertainment is by tickets of two annas each in addition to the usual entrance fee of annas four for admission into the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be kept open between 3 p.m. and 4-30 p.m.

HELP POOR PEASANTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a variety Concert will be given at the Royal Opera House, on Sunday the 20th instant at 9-30 p.m. in aid of Gujarat and Karnatak Peasants. Babu Rajendra Prasad will grace the occasion by his august presence and deliver medals to the Artistes of All-India Fame. The rates are as under:

Rs 25, Rs. 20, Rs. 15, Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs 3/6, Rs. 2/4, Re. 0/12 with taxes. Plans are open at the theatre and at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

The Citizens of Visitors will not hesitate to help this noble cause, and thus secure the blessings of millions of peasants in distress.

MUSICAL CONCERT

Under the auspices of the Congress Exhibition Committee, Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will give a musical concert in the open space at the Recreation Court, inside the Exhibition Grounds, at 6-15 p.m. Admission to the concert will be by two anna tickets besides the usual fee of four annas for admission into the Exhibition Grounds, Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME SCHOOL DADAR

Children's Home School (Balakmandir) Dadar will celebrate its annual social gathering to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the premises of the Balakmandir Dadar. Mr. Husainaly M. Rahimatoolly will preside and deliver an address. The children of the school will then play the first performance of the Natak "The Kidnapped Prince."

"FAIREY FOX" BURSTS INTO FLAMES

Tragic Incident In Race For Air Trophy

NAPLES, October 22.

Flyers Gilman and Baines fell 1500 metres according to the estimate of a peasant, working on the hillside in the neighbourhood of the disaster.

The 'plane burst into flames as it touched the earth and the occupants were burnt before anyone could reach it.

The tragedy occurred at the difficult part of the Neapolitan Appennines spot, 12,000 feet above the sea-level. It is surmised that the airmen realized that something was wrong with the engine and were trying to make for a provisional landing ground on a small plateau of hilly country, but were unable to descend safely.

They crashed hundred yards from it.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMET MISSES WAY

Desperate Hopes Of Mollisons

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison landed at 11/10 hours (official time). Interviewed Mr. Mollison said: "I reckon our going astray from Karachi was due to the same reason as the Americans, we were flying very high about 12000 feet, and the wind must have been blowing a gale from the north whereas low down it was only light north westerly. Consequently we decided to land and discover where abouts and we found ourselves at Jubbulpore where we breakfasted and stayed two hours. We have had rotten bad luck, first ramming the undercarriage twice, secondly loss of route, and now our starboard engine has failed probably owing to oil intake. We flew the latter part of the distance from Jubbulpore on one one engine. I hope there is nothing serious; and one never konws: we may yet come in first. Otherwise a wonderful journey. Amy is marvellously fit and fresh as a new pin."

Both were looking hot but not overtired despite their adventures. —A. P.

D. H. COMET REACHES ALLAHABAD

BAMRAULI, Oct. 22.

The plane running fourth in the MacPherson Trophy Air Race D. H. Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller, reached Allahabad at 2-10 this afternoon.—A. P.

OIL TROUBLE IN BRITISH COMET

BAMRAULI Oct. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison have had to put off their departure owing to broken oil pipe which is expected to take at least two hours to put right.—A. P.

D. H. COMET ARRIVES AT DARWIN

DARWIN, (Newzealand) Oct. 22.

Scott and Black in D. H Comet arrived 11/08 G.M.T.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Bomber Crash

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.

A R. A. F. Bomber crashed in a jungle near Kulang, Johore. The Crew are safe and uninjured but the machine is badly damaged.—Reuter.

FAIREY FOX ABANDONED

ALOR STAR, Oct 22.

Boeing Transport piloted by Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn arrived here, 10/45 a.m. left 11/30 a.m.

ATHENS—British Klemm Eagle piloted by Flight-Lieutenant G. Shaw arrived, 10/55 a.m.

BAGHDAD—Desoutter Mark second piloted by Lieutenant M. Hanson, arrived 9/44 a.m.

NICOSIA—Fairey third, piloted by Flying Officer Davies and Lieutenant Commander Hill, arrived 7/30 a.m.

John H. Wright, piloting Lambert Monocoupe, left 9/10 a.m.

ROME—Airspeed A S 8 piloted by Captain Neville Stack and S. L. Turner left 9/30 a.m. but not competing in race.

Marseilles—Miles Falcon piloted by H. Brook still held up

Le Bourget—Fairey Fox piloted by R. Parer and G E. Hemsworth abandoned race.—Reuter.

SERIES OF MISHAPS TO MOLLISONS

BAMRAULI, Oct, 22.

Mollisons arrived here at 10-53 a.m. on his way from Karachi. They missed their way and were held up at Jubbulpore for two hours.

The departure of Mollisons'

(Continued on page 9.)

INSIST ON
L. G.
The Quality Asafoetida.
LALJEE GODHOO & Co
Bombay, Madras And Kumbakonam

FORGET THE HEAT!
ENJOY REFRESHING ENTERTAINMENT
IN COOL COMFORT—
AT
THE
REGAL
THE THEATRE MAGNIFICENT
Bombay's Latest & Most Up-to-Date Palacial Talkie House.
Fully Air-Conditioned
Maintains an Even, Healthful Temperature; Never Too Hot—Never Too Cold!
BEST SOUND REPRODUCTION
BEING INSTALLED WITH WESTERN ELECTRIC'S
WIDE-RANGE
"PURITY OF VOICE THAT IS TRULY AMAZING!"
PICK OF PICTURES
—the Special Feature of —Weekly Programmes.
PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS:—
Apollo Bunder
Opp: PRINCE of WALES Museum.

Penalise Torture Of Animals

WHAT HUMANITARIANS DEMAND

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I herewith send the points that are likely to be discussed at the Conference. Among the suggestions received by us the following are noteworthy

(1) Condemnation of the custom of Animal Sacrifice as being a barrier to physical, economic and moral well-being of mankind

(2) Need for suitable legislation to prohibit animal sacrifice by independent law.

(3) And amending the present Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of 1890 section 11 which shows cruelty in the name of religion. Rao Saheb N. C. Rangswami of Madras S.P.C.A. intends to move the following resolution on behalf of Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals, Madras:

"That the Conference appeals to the Government of India to amend Sec. 11 of Act XI of 1890 so as to make the torture of animals under any circumstances a penal offence."

The above section now relates as follows:—

"Nothing in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion or religious rites and usages of any race, sect tribe or class."

"In view of gross cruelty perpetrated on the dumb and defenceless animals for food, fashion, sport and medical research this Conference appeals to the various Societies and institutions working for the welfare of animals in this country to do more intensive propaganda to prevent such cruelties."

(4) Need for legislative measure for protection of Cattle.

(5) Prof. Kanga of Gujarat College Ahmedabad has suggested to form a board to carry on diet reform work more extensively supported by facts and figures to be obtained by research.

(6) Centralising humanitarian movement under one central Association. Some suggest that B.H. League should be converted into all India Organisation.

The Bombay Humanitarian League also deserves your good wishes and appreciation of its humble efforts on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

I am sure your readers will highly appreciate the same.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR.
Asst. Secretary.

Matriculation Centre At Nadiad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The University of Bombay is really doing grave injustice to Gujarat and particularly to Kaira District in not opening a Centre at Nadiad for the Matriculation Examination. Some time back the leading personalities of the whole Kaira District including the Head Masters of most of the High Schools of the District sent in their representation to the University authorities to create a Centre at Nadiad. This proposal has been turned down without citing any grounds. It is, therefore, incumbent to ventilate this grievance of the whole Kaira District through your highly esteemed and widely circulated paper. I put the whole case so very tersely that it can be studied at a glance.

Year		Deccan	Gujarat including whole of Kathiawar.	Gujarat Excluding whole of Kathiawar	Sind.
1933.	No. of Students at the Matric Exam.	5394.	5912.	4633.	2178.
	No. of Centres	8	5 including 2 in Kathiawar)	3	3
1934.	No. of Students at the Matric Exam.	5313	5919	4673	2081.
	No. of Centres	9	5	3	3

There are 12 full fledged High Schools in the Kaira Dist., Nadiad itself possessing 4. Again there are 6 state High Schools not very far from Nadiad. The number of students sent up for Matriculation by these High Schools comes up to not less than 650 or so (excluding the number of State High School). Nadiad contributing about 200 to 300. When Centres have been opened for about 300 students only in the Deccan (The number of candidates appearing at Sangli Centre being 308 only), it is really strange why a very fair proposal like the above has been rejected.

There is no gainsaying the fact that Nadiad is the best suitable place for holding the examination as it is not only the business centre of the whole District but the leading centre of all wide spread activities including education. It may here be stated in passing that Nadiad is the centre for the Departmental Vernacular Final Examination wherein there are more than 1,000 examinees. I am sure if Nadiad is recognised as a Centre for Matriculation Examination, at least for three years as an experiment, there would be proper supply of candidates, the number of which, it is presumed, will exceed the number of students appearing at any other Centre in Deccan or Sind. When University authorities are prepared to open Centres at places like Sangli and Sholapur with 308 and 354 candidates respectively the laws of equity demand proper consideration of the above proposal. The University is a renowned public body and it behoves it to respect public opinion.

Will the University authorities be alive to its duties? Shall I request you too to espouse the just cause of the student world in your column?—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS

"The Dadar Scandal"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read with interest the letter of a "Good Catholic" on "A Dadar Scandal" published in your esteemed paper of the 15th instant: and being a Catholic myself—without any pretensions to the title of "Good"—and also from Dadar, I have ventured to express my own views on the subject, hoping that they will find a place in your worthy paper—not by way of argument about the facts and their interpretations by the 'Good Catholic,' but with the hope that it may in some measure at least undo the serious harm which the 'Good Catholic' by his misguided zeal has already done to the Catholic cause and the religious sentiments of many a Christian who though not 'good' like himself, yet respects the religion which it is his proud boast to possess.

The only two things objectionable which our 'good catholic' found in the fancy fair and fete were the 'Beer Garden" and the dance" and these too not because our "good catholic" finds them bad in themselves but because they were held in front of the church and by 'ecclesiastical approbation.' But for the benefit of those who may not have seen the Dadar Church and the fete grounds in relative distance among themselves, I may be allowed to point out that between the church and the temporary fete grounds there is a wide junction of two roads making about 100 feet of public way, along which more than a hundred cars, carts carriages and lorries roll every day with deafening noise and reckless speed. There is thus sufficient privacy accorded to the church; and no sensible man could object to a fete being held at such a distance—and that too at a time when the church is usually closed for the public.

But what of the beer garden and the dance? I am given to understand that the prime object of the organisers in getting up the fete was to promote handicraft and art among the various sodalities of the Parish—and this explains the fact that almost all the stalls were filled with the products of the Parish men, women and children and also managed by them. As this would appear too dry to many, side attractions such as a children's carnival and a picture show (originally designed to be a "Passion Play,") with a refreshment garden (with rates deliberately high to avoid abuses) were added under the strict supervision of the Sodal's's No profanation of the "Sacredness' of the place was intended as the whole function was a family affair—no advertisement having appeared in any public paper and the hand bills being distributed mostly at church, doors, and those that came and "enjoyed' themselves there may not have been "good catholics" as the critic of the fete yet they too respected the vicinity of the church and everything passed off in the spirit in which it was organised—a display of local talent, and legitimate recreation on the day of the 2nd grandest feast of the Parish without any abuse of dance or drink worthy of public censure. Only two eyes could have looked at this function as injurious to Christian sentiment, the Puritanical and the Pharisaical. Our "good catholic" has disowned the former: can he with equal frankness disown also the latter outlook? Certainly an unprejudiced mind will see the reasonableness of the Vicar of the Church objecting to a "liquor shop" being put up in the vicinity of the Church as a standing evil: but only a Pharisee could find fault with him for allowing a "beer garden" as explained above on one day in the year and that too on one of the grandest Feast days of the Parish.—Yours, etc.,

AN ORDINARY CATHOLIC
Dadar, October 17.

Grant Road Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to draw the attention of the authorities of the B.B. & C.I. Railway to the condition of Grant Road station. This station is used by thousands of people daily—day and night. Still look at its condition! The building must be at least a hundred years old, so also the facilities provided by it to the passengers. Just look at its wals, its pavements, its over bridges, its waiting rooms its ticket offices, and its lighting at night. They are at present what they were a hundred years ago or even worse. The lighting is such that at night a pick-pocket or even a murderer can easily escape after committing a crime. Even the lights of the stall holders put to shame the lighting by the Railway company. Just compare Grant Road station with the Bandra station. Bandra is far superior to Grant Road, and still Bandra is used not even by one-fourth of the number that use Grant Road. When will the Railway company wake up and put this station on modern lines? It is at least 10 years over due.—Yours, etc.,

A DAILY PASSENGER.
October 20.

Leper Problem

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I request you to share me some space in your esteemed Paper to represent a topic of public importance?

Just the other day a cry was raised in the local Press on the beggar problem, coming as it did after the publication of the findings of the Committee of Inquiry into the care of destitute children and young offenders. I would like to mention that there is a supplementary problem which is to be tackled in addition to the beggar problem. In a recent issue of your paper, I read that some leper was distributing handbills of a cinema film in the streets and trains. Indeed, there are scores of lepers in Bombay City, who move about the streets during day and sleep on footpaths at nightfall. These lepers belong to the same fold as the beggars and go about annoying the public to such an extent that even the generous public of Bombay sometimes lose their patience. Unlike the beggars these lepers are a constant menace to the public as they move about and mix freely with the people. Though the beggar problem is a hardy one the leper problem is one of the hardiest.

Something useful can be done to these beggars and lepers by the Municipality in co-operation with the Government and the generous public of Bombay will not fail to respond to the call and subscribe generously to provide some camp, or asylum with medical facilities and other necessities. They will thereby alleviate suffering and also eradicate a menace to public.—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

NOTORIOUS GANGSTER ABSCONDING

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Abdul Sattar, a notorious gangster who figured prominently in Jumna Bomb Case last year and has been released from jail is again absconding. He has been declared a proclaimed offender. To-day several members of his gang were arrested and custodied in connection with murder of Rampratap committed four years ago.

It is believed the clue in connection with the sensational murder of Mr. Gulab Chand, a local Advocate several months ago may be traced.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO RAJEN BABU

The Arch of Jewellers.

The Historic Cotton Arch.

MOLLISONS' BAD LUCK AT KARACHI

Repairs & Fog Handicap Flight Of Plane

KARACHI, October 22.

Much regret is felt here in aviation circles and among the general public at the great ill-luck, which dogged Mr. and Mrs. Mollison, who were acclaimed as the 'hot favourites' for winning the England-Australia Air Race and the unexpected arrival of which brought forth unprecedented ovation from the crowds gathered at the Aerodrome yesterday.

Though the winning of the England-Australia Air Race is now practicably impossible for them in view of the splendid and sure progress which Scott is now making, yet the Mollisons have in this flight earned the credit of establishing record of England-India flight, which Scott failed to achieve.

The previous record in England Australia Air Flight was made about five years ago, by two officers of the Royal Air Force, viz: Squadron Leader Jones Williams and Flight-Lieutenant Jones, who reached Karachi from England in about 50 hours.

MOLLISONS' RECORD.

Accordingly, the Mollison couple deserve all praise for beating this record by not only more than half of its time, but also covering this distance with making only one landing 'en route' at Baghdad, where they remained for one hour and 7 minutes. Thus the actual flying time taken by them has been 21 hours and 23 minutes between England and Karachi, which amounts to about two-fifths of the time taken by the previous record-breakers.

PASSENGER PLANE RECORD.

Another record for England-India flight, which has been established in the England-Australia Air Race, is in respect of the passenger planes. The American machine Douglas D-C-2, with Wright "Cyclone" of the K.L.M. Dutch Air Service, piloted by K.D. Parmentier and J.J. Moll, and which carried four passengers, including one German lady journalist, who is proceeding to Melbourne to report the Centenary Celebration proceedings, took only 26 hours and 20 minutes to reach Karachi from England. It also carried a crew of three, thus having seven persons in all. This plane arrived here by 2-20 p.m. (Indian Standard Time), which is equivalent to 8-50 G.M.T. It left England at 6-30 G.M.T. the previous day. This time of 26 hours and 20 minutes compares very favourably with four days taken by K.L.M. and five to six days taken by the Imperial Airways in flying from Karachi to London and will stimulate these aviation companies to discontinue their rather old model 'F' machines in favour of the new type of commercial machines, normally employed in America, which cruise at an average speed of 200 miles per hour.

This trip will also lend support to the proposal for commercial planes running regularly between Europe and Asia to go for nightflying and for this make suitable arrangements in the planes for passengers to sleep as in steamers and trains.

DOUGLAS MACHINE.

The Douglas machine also carried 500lbs. of mails in addition to the seven persons on board and owing to this additional fact it deserves greater praise for its progress so far as the circumstances stand. At present, it is occupying the second number in the England-Australia Air Race, being led so far only by the De Havilland "Comet" of Scott.

Interviewed by our correspondent, the pilot Parmentier said, he was fully satisfied with the progress of the machine which has been flying at about 185 miles per hour speed, and was capable of covering a distance of 800 to 900 miles in a single hop. The plane, which is silvery white and has nice sloping air civil slopes presented an attractive appearance.

SYMPATHY FOR MOLLISONS.

Much sympathy is felt here for the Mollison pair in their bad luck, as this was the first pair to land here and was ahead of all others, being one and a half hours ahead of Scott at Baghdad. Everyone here expected, including Mr. Mollison himself that he would be able to continue and maintain the lead acquired by him. Both husband and wife looked very happy when on their very first anxious enquiries they were informed by the airport officials that none had so far proceeded them though none realized at that time that the joy was to be short-lived. Mr. Mollison told our correspondent that he could not fly straight to Allahabad from Baghdad as he originally intended, owing to the later restriction issued by the Government of India, preventing flight over the tribal territory, near the North-Western Frontier and owing to which he had to cover more mileage between Baghdad and Allahabad and thus was obliged to land at Karachi for refuelling.

Mr. Mollison also felt certain that Scott also would have had to land at Karachi 'enroute' to Allahabad. Accordingly, as time passed on and there was no trace of Scott at Karachi airport for the next four to five hours, after the arrival of Mollisons. They did not show much concern even though the Douglas machine piloted by Parmentier and the Pander piloted by the world known Dutch aviator Gepsendorfer formerly private aviator of the American millionaire Van Lear Black, had meanwhile landed at Karachi and departed. Mollisons expected to outstrip these two planes without much difficulty. As time wore on and no news of Scott was received here, it was at first supposed that he must have had a forced landing somewhere West of Karachi. But when at 6 p.m. yesterday, belated news arrived here from Allahabad that Scott had already reached, and even left Allahabad at 3/15 p.m. the Mollison pair were astounded and considerably upset. Their carefree attitude disappeared and they made haste to start at once to do repairs to their machine which returned at 11/25 a.m after leaving at 11/15 a.m. from Karachi airport had been completed in two hours at Karachi to their satisfaction and they could have easily left at 1/30 p.m. but they did not do so stating that they had not sufficient daylight time to reach Allahabad.

FALSE ILLUSION.

Another reason which ostensibly prompted them to linger on at Karachi was their false illusion of Scott being behind them. So when at 6 p.m. yesterday they learnt of Scott having gone far ahead of them, they made preparations to start at once. The propellers of their machine gave them great difficulty to start on that occasion and also again last midnight, taking about ten to fifteen minutes for the Royal Air force men to turn the propeller with their hands strongly. Though the plane behaved perfectly Mollisons returned after one hour at 7/30 p.m. after having flown Eastwards as far as Hyderabad one hundred miles away from the airport. Immediately on their landing at first the reason given by them for their return was that the maps given to them at Karachi for proceeding to Allahabad were not suitable for night flying. But after one hour at the house of Commander Watt, officer incharge of Karachi Airport when interviewed said that though repairs to their undercarriage at Karachi were perfect and well done that they did not even realize that anything was wrong yet they felt diffident in trusting it fully.

FOG PREVENTS.

However, they later got over this diffidence and made their mind to start at 1 a.m. but the appearance of fog delayed their departure till 2/35 a.m. when they flew off. This fortunate lifting off fog was only temporary because the Comet piloted by Cathcart Jones and Waller which had arrived at Karachi aerodrome one hour earlier straight from Baghdad and was having minor repairs carried out could not fly. After half an hour at 3 a.m. its propellers started with much less difficulty than those of similar plane of Mollisons and it also taxied for some distance but the sudden and unfortunate reappearance of fog prevented it from getting clear view of the aerodrome ground even 100 yards ahead of it and as it is impossible for these monoplanes to get off from the ground before taxing for considerable distance, this plane had to wait here for about seven hours more till 9/45 a.m. to-day, for the fog to clear, to enable it to proceed. These aviators had already been delayed for eight hours owing to a forced landing in the desert 50 miles away from Baghdad before reaching owing to their inability to locate the aerodrome at Baghdad at night. Scott had also similarly lost some time at Baghdad by having at first landed at Raf aerodrome instead of at the Civil aerodrome.

Accordingly Jones and Waller are handicapped by an unfortunate delay of 15 hours. They however seemed to be in good spirits and are dashing along boldly though they feel that they will not be able to outstrip Scott unless some accident befalls him.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

One of the reasons for the failure of Mollisons is said to be their great haste and working the machine at full throttle which consumed more and more petrol and prevented him from covering Baghdad to Allahabad in one hop. When he landed at Karachi, he said, that he had enough petrol to carry him till 10 minutes this side of Allahabad aerodrome owing to which reason he decided to land here. But Scott seems to have cautiously flown at somewhat lesser speed which consumed less petrol and thus succeeded in reaching Allahabad in one hop from Baghdad which gave him great advantage over Mollisons and ensured his success. It is also believed that Scott has been flying at a higher altitude than Mollisons where he has been helped by more favourable winds.

SOCIALIST REPLY TO TO MAHATMA

(Continued from page 1)

shottam Trikumdas paid a tribute to Babu Sampurnanand for the able way in which he conducted the proceedings of the Conference. Mrs. Kamladevi and others associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by Comrade Purshottam.

The Conference was then adjourned 'sine die.'

Reception To Socialist Conference Delegates

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes.

A reception will be given to the delegates to the All India Congress Socialist Conference by the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party tomorrow (Wednesday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Ready Money Mansion, Worli. All members of the Party are requested to attend.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CONGRESS NAGAR

An Evening At The Wonder City Which Embodies A Nation's Aspirations

An inspiring National Tricolour Flag, fluttering in the cool evening sea breeze, hoisted on a huge flag-staff which shoots up into the sky leaving two tall palms nearby green with envy .....the imposing red structure of the Jawahar Gate surmounted by smaller tri-colours .....and behind it the striking background of the azure sea, its glories enhanced a thousand fold by the setting Sun..... An unforgettable sight which greet the visitors to Abdul Gaffar Nagar as they enter the "Jhanda Chauk."

THE CHAUK

The Chauk itself is livelier and all around the shops and restaurants that have almost all been occupied are doing brisk business. Among these it is regrettable to see that some restaurants are being run on communal and provincial distinction. But it is good to see that abundance of political literature in Hindi that is being sold at the bookshops. Among the books that prove to be most popular it is significant to note a majority of works on socialism—both original and translations of popular and standard books in English.

No foreign goods are allowed to be sold in the Nagar and it was amusing to see a visitor vainly going round the Chauk from one shop to another in search of a foreign brand of cigarettes.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL

The population of the Delegates' Camp has also markedly increased and some of the provinces have established Provincial Committee Offices. With the increase in the population of the Abdul Ghaffar Nagar, the Congress Hospital has also started functioning. The very first patients who were treated are reported to be two special correspondents of Northern India papers. Near the Hospital is the Dining Hall where at meal time hundreds of parsons of all communities and castes can be seen eating together. It is refreshing and hopeful to notice that the Reception Committee has abolished all caste and communal distinction in its arrangements for food and water. Visitors have also cause to be grateful to the Reception Committee for the adequate supply of cold drinking water and after a round of the Nagar in the heat of an October afternoon, the sight of a Water Stall is a blessing.

PICTURESQUE PANDAL.

The Subjects Committee Pandal now wears an attractive and picturesque appearance and is ready for to-day's momentous meeting. The poles are draped in tri-colour flag and give an attractive touch of colour to the Pandal. Electric installation has been completed and the delegates will suffer no inconvenience on account of heat as a sufficient number of ceiling-fans have been fitted.

Adjacent to the Pandal are the four huts with their distinctive and symbolic colour schemes for Mahatma Gandhi, Rajen Babu, the Khan Brothers and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. All of them have now been occupied. The names of other prominent leaders, who have arrived and the number of delegates attending could not be exactly ascertained, at the Enquiry Office, but it is certain that all workers and leaders, who have not been unavoidably detained owing to work in connection with the forthcoming Assembly Elections, will be attending this most momentous session.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO NAGAR.

The number of visitors who come to see the Congress Nagar in the evening is daily increasing and the Swadeshi Exhibition too is drawing record number of visitors. Just near the entrance of the Exhibition, the Grand Central Gate of the Nagar has been built. A unique feature of this gate is the huge electric sign with the words: "INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: 48TH SESSION: ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN NAGAR," picked out in electric bulbs.

As one returned from the Nagar soon after sunset, one could see from the Nagar to Tardeo a double row of cars, buses and other vehicles. Verily all roads lead to Abdul Ghaffar Nagar, a wonder-city, which embodies a whole nation's hopes and aspirations.

APPEAL TO GANDHIJI

(Continued from page 5.)

You insisted upon India having the sole control of its own army and navy. Without it Swaraj was an empty shell for you. Under these circumstances how can you ignore this important item?

And now the Panchayats. This item also stands on its own legs. Its importance is a self-evident proposition.

Work For Leisured Classes.

Now there is another point. My delight on reading the following passage from your statement was beyond description: "It is my certain conviction that if the so-called higher classes will but identify themselves with the so-called lower classes and lend them the support of their intelligence and ability, India can become a land flowing with milk and honey and can also achieve her economic independence without a deadly war, either with the Government or the Capitalists. Political Independence will follow as a matter of course without the intervention of civil disobedience."

Mahatmaji, while inaugurating the campaign of Non-Co-operation 14 years back you appealed to the intelligentsia of the country, particularly to the lawyers and the students, to leave off their briefs and books for one year and devote themselves to the service of the masses. With a few honourable exceptions, they could not respond to your appeal in as large numbers as you desired. On the other hand there has been a terrible reaction since that time. Now we have to see the painful sight of these people who have risen to wealth and position as a result of the exploitation of the hungry millions, spending the major portion of their leisure hours in nationally and economically unhelpful and expensive foreign games and pastimes, when they ought to have, out of sheer gratitude to the masses, been serving them in various ways. Can we not utilise the services of these countrymen of ours by appealing to them to devote at least a part of their leisure time in the vacations every year to the helping of their countrymen in the villages, in whatever way they can, according to their tastes and convenience? Otherwise how can your wish about the intelligentsia identifying itself with the masses materialise?

You have consented to people entering the Councils because other items of national work do not appeal to some of them. There are several people in the country, who can neither take part in Council work nor devote themselves to such difficult items of the constructive programme as Khadi, Harijan work etc. Why not give such people an opportunity to serve their country according to their abilities and tastes?

It is true that Government and non-Congress bodies are interesting themselves in such items. But we know their outlook is in several cases far from being national. So I think people, nationally inclined, should be appealed to by the Congress to devote some of their leisure time to the items mentioned above. It will facilitate the materialisation of your wish about the intelligentsia identifying itself with the masses.

So I am sending the following resolution to you for being incorporated in your resolution about the constructive programme. I hope you will kindly do the needful in the matter.

In case for some reason or the other you find it undesirable to do so, I will request you to permit me to move it independently in the A.I.C.C. and then in the open session of the Congress.

Hoping to get your blessings and support in this matter.

I beg to remain,

Your ever respectfully,
GAJANAN NARAYAN alias
BALUKAKA KANITKAR.

The Resolution.

The 48th Session of the Indian National Congress declares its faith in an all-sided constructive programme as an effective means of quickening the advent of Purna Swaraj and so appeals to all the Congress workers to concentrate their energies on it and also appeals to the intelligentsia of the land, particularly, the Lawyers, Engineers, the College students and the grown-up high school students and such others (including Government servants also) having long vacations, to devote at least one month of their leisure time every year to the uplift of the millions of their ignorant and half-starved countrymen living in villages.

The Congress recommends that the following items of constructive work should be immediately taken up by the workers who are expected to choose any one or more of them according to their taste and convenience, and further asks every Provincial Congress Committee to organise a body for advising and helping the workers in their Province in whatever item of work they may choose.

(i) Organisation of peasants with a view to Agricultural improvement, with particular reference to cow-protection in all its aspects, preservation of fodder and manure and other useful items for increasing the fertility and productivity of the land.

(ii) Khadi work—particularly in the direction of Vastra Swavalamban.

(iii) Primary education in villages on National Lines with particular stress on the teaching of the three Rs.

(iv) Propaganda about hygiene, sanitation and the eradication of drink and other intoxicants.

(v) Organisation of Village Industries and small industries conducted on purely Swadeshi basis.

(vi) Physical culture with particular insistence on Lathi practice and drill as useful means for inculcating the spirit of discipline and manliness in the village population.

(vii) Establishment of village Panchayats for stopping litigation, for redressing the grievances of the masses arising in their every day dealings with Government machinery and for developing an atmosphere of self-help mutual faith, self-respect, co-operation, and communal goodwill among the masses in the villages.

Mover:—Gajanan Narayan alias Balukaka.

Seconder:—Dr. B. C. Lagu.

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
Draksh-Asava

Delicious
&
Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Eggs for Hatching

Rs. 6/-, Rs. 12/-, Rs. 18/-, Rs. 24/- PER DOZ.

WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, R. I. REDS,
AUSTRALORPS, LIGHT SUSSEX, WYANDOTTES,
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, JERSEY GIANTS,
SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGHS, CAMPINES,
LIGHT BRAHMAS, JAPANESE BANTAMS,
BLACK ROSE COMBS, BUFF COCHINS.

SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST.

The Asian Poultry Farm

11, Connaught Road, (BC) POONA.

BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Lindrum Leading In Final

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MELBOURNE, Oct. 22.

Lindrum was leading with 13,959 points at the close to-day, in the final of the world's billiards championship. His highest break was 1,358, the first thousand occupying 34 minutes, which is world's record for quick scoring.

Davis' score at the close was 13,342.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CALLOVER

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The following is the Cambridgeshire Callover:—

8 to 1 Mary Tudor.

100 to 9 Wychwood Abbot (taken and offered).

100 to 8 Caymanas (offered) and 100 to 7 taken.

18 to 1 Bondsman (offered) and 20 to 1 taken.

22 to 1 Solfatara (taken and offered).

22 to 1 Spend-a-Penny (offered) and 25 to 1 taken.

22 to 1 Highlander (offered).

25 to 1 Flamenco, Statesman (taken and offered).

25 to 1 Mate (offered) and 28 to 1 taken.

28 to 1 Commander Third (taken and offered).

28 to 1 Spiritueile (offered).

33 to 1 Young Native (offered) and 40 to 1 taken.

33 to 1 Poker (offered).

40 to 1 Rentenmark (taken and offered).

40 to 1 Light Sussex (offered) and 45 to 1 taken.

40 to 1 Almond Hill (offered) and 50 to 1 taken.

50 to 1 The Blue Boy.

100 to 1 Tabasco (taken and offered).—Reuter.

"FAIREY FOX" FLIERS BURNED TO DEATH

(Continued from Page 7.)

plane from Bamrauli was delayed owing to trouble in the Engine. It is understood the casket of the cylinder-head has been blown. Repairs are proceeding which are likely to take some hours.

Interviewed by the "United Press" Mollison said it was not possible to win the race now.

Series of mishaps to Mollisons have naturally caused them disappointment.

D. H. Comet with Catchet Jones and Walker arrived here at 2 p.m. —United Press.

ENGINE TROUBLE FOR MOLLISONS

BAMRAULI, Oct. 22.

Mollisons cannot start to-day due to engine trouble.

There is uptil now no news of any machine arriving before dark. —United Press.

Scott's Machine Disabled

DARWIN, Oct. 22.—Scott says one of his engine was seized over Timor Sea and he flew two-and-half hours on one engine.

It is doubtful if he can make repairs in time to conclude the race.—Reuter.

EXCITED CROWDS AT DARWIN

Scott And Black Make Dramatic Landing

DARWIN, Oct. 22.

Scott and Campbell Black made a dramatic landing with port motor out of action, a tremendous crowd cheering their clever landing.

Halfway across Timor Sea port the engine faded out and rain swept down upon the machine.

Pilots had a difficult task to maintain the height about drifting the cloud banks. When the plane was brought to a standstill the excited crowd swept away the barriers, dragged the machine to the control point amid rounds of cheers.

Scott and Campbell Black resumed flight at 13/35 after the engine was repaired.—Reuter.

MOLLISONS OUT OF RACE

Cylinder Burnt Through

BAMRAULI CAMP, Oct. 22.

Mr. Mollison declares that he is now out of the race though he hopes to be able to proceed to Australia if sufficient spare parts are available. Besides a seized piston, the cylinder head has been burnt through. This might be mended but it is possible that another piston is also gone.

Anyhow, he and Mrs. Mollison are staying the night here.—A. P.

Mollisons Expected To Fly Straight To Singapore

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

In view of the statement made by Mr. and Mrs. Mollison that they intend to make up for lost time, it is expected by the aerodrome authorities here that the couple will try to make straight for Singapore from Allahabad.

Following the regular airmail route would mean increased distance and there is hardly any likelihood of their regaining their lead if they travel along this route. If the plane, however, proceeds on the regular air route it is expected at Rangoon between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. It is recognised that the trip over the Bay of Bengal even though it would shorten the distance is attended with the usual dangers of the flight of a land machine over the high seas but all necessary arrangements in the way of wireless communications from stations at Akyab, Sandoway, Bassein, Rangoon and Victoria Point are being made by the authorities concerned.

If the plane follows the compass course to Singapore it is expected that at no time will she be beyond the range of any of the stations and this facility of wireless communication would certainly minimise the risk involved in the flight over the sea.

Owing to unserviceable conditions in some parts of the landing ground at Alor Star, the aerodrome authorities there, have advised D.H. Comet and other fast planes if possible to avoid landing there at present.

Colonel Roscoe Turner and Mr. Pangborn in their Boeing Transport are expected every moment here.—A. P.

Turner And Rangborn Reach Victoria Point

RANGOON, October 22.

Further wireless information has been received that Col. Roscoe Turner, and Mr. Rangborn passed over Victoria Point at 15,35 hours. It is surmised that they followed the compass course straight over the Bay of Bengal from Allahabad to Rangoon and flew along the coast from Rangoon to Victoria Point.

The speed of the machine is estimated to average 150 miles an hour and is expected to reach Singapore at 20,35 hours.—A. P.

Oil Pipe Breaks In Mollisons 'Plane

BAMRAULI, CAMP, Oct. 22.

At least one piston of Mr. and Mrs. Mollison's machine has been seized owing to the breaking of the oilpipe.

As there is only one spare, if more than one piston is gone, the machine must scratch. If only one is to be repaired it would take at least 7 hours and consequently the earliest moment when they can depart is 7 p.m.—A. P.

ENTHUSIASM IN AUSTRALIA

Public Reception For Competitors?

(Special Cable).

MELBOURNE, Oct. 22.

Utmost enthusiasm over the air race prevails throughout Australia. Vast crowds collected here to see the finish. A thousand inter-State visitors arrived at the week-end. Details of the progress of aeroplanes were frequently broadcast and numerous shops displaying maps showing the positions of flyers. After crossing the finishing line at Flemington race course the competitors proceed to Laverton or Point Cock aerodrome, whence they return in another aeroplane to the race course where a public reception will be held.

Scott and Campbell Black's arrival at Port Darwin, 11/08 G.M.T. in two days 4 hours 38 minutes subject to the adjustment breaks record, the previous best time being Ulm's 6 days 17 hours 45 minutes.

The previous best was Kingsford Smith's.

CHARLEVILLE.— Large crowds assembled at the last control point. Many people motored hundreds of miles from Queensland New South Wales. There is fine clear moonlight night.

FAIREY FOX CRASHES

Occupants Burnt To Death

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.

Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn arrived here.

BATAVIA — Parmentier and Moll, hotly pursuing Scott and Campbell Black, flew over Samarang, 12/35 p.m.

ROME—Fairey Fox piloted by Flying Officer H. D Gilman crashed near Palazza Sangervasio. The occupants were burnt to death.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO PORT DARWIN?

SINGAPORE, Oct. 22.

Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn departed at 3/27 p.m. in their Boeing Transport. They are probably flying non-stop to Port Darwin in an attempt to overtake Parmentier and Moll.

BAGHDAD.—Airspeed Courier A S 5 piloted by K. G. Stodart and Squadron-Leader Stodart arrived.

MARSEILLES.—H L Brook in Miles Falcon departed from Rome.

ATHENS—Neville Stack and S L Turner, plodding on with films for delivery in Australia, arrived here.—Reuter.

"OBJECTIONABLE MESSAGE"

Manilal Kothari's Wire To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Oct. 22.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has today received a letter from the Post Master, Wadhwan Camp, in which he is informed that his telegram to H. E. Vicercy on the subject of his forthcoming visit to Western India States and the press message to seven addresses booked on the 16th instant have been stopped as objectionable.

SWASTIK
FOR THE HAIR

Genuine food for brain & hair

Presidency Agents:
Jaya Bharatham Co
POST BOX No 83 MADRAS

IN FIVE PLEASING PERFUMES, EACH IN HEAVY, MEDIUM AND LIGHT VARIETIES.

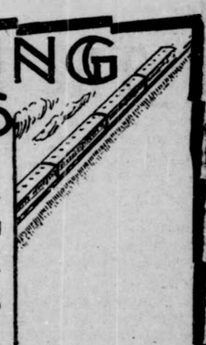
Also Perfumed and Medicated CASTOR OIL, Most cooling for Brain and Scald

VISIT THE SWASTIK STALL AT THE CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

FREE SAMPLES FOR TEST.

SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD.
27, Bastion Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING RUGS



A PURE WOOL RUG IS AN INVESTMENT. IT ALWAYS LOOKS SMART. IT WILL WEAR FOR YEARS.

GET THE BEST from DHARIWAL WOOLLEN MILLS PUNJAB.

DHARIWAL.
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Regd. No. D.134

Local Agents: FULCHAND & Co.,
373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.
Dhariwal Materials may be obtained from all Good Dealers.

WHITE LEPROSY
GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2
The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

"CHRONICLE"

Special Congress Number

AN ARRAY

OF

All-India Leaders and Publicists Contribute To the Special Number

On Vital Problems Facing the Indian Nation to-day.

The Number, which contains 200 Pages, with the cover page in two Colours has numerous illustrations and will be out

TO-MORROW

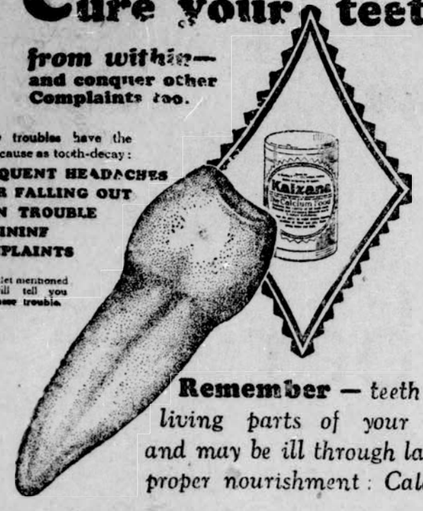
The Price has been kept at Annas 8 only so as to bring it within the reach of all.

Book your Copy at once to Avoid Disappointment.

But *now* you can

Cure your teeth

***from within*— and conquer other Complaints too.**



Many troubles have the same cause as tooth-decay:
FREQUENT HEADACHES
HAIR FALLING OUT
SKIN TROUBLE
FEMININE COMPLAINTS

The booklet mentioned below will tell you about these trouble.

Remember — *teeth are living parts of your body and may be ill through lack of proper nourishment: Calcium*

You can no more clean away tooth-decay than you can bathe away headache. It is necessary to keep your teeth clean, but in addition you must *strengthen* them with Kalzana.

Kalzana conquers the lack of vital elements which is the real cause of tooth-decay. It will make your teeth strong and white again, and will prevent decay. It will do you a world of good in other ways too, because it banishes all forms of ill-health due to lack of calcium in the body.

Get Kalzana to-day and overcome your troubles. Write to-day for the Booklet and Free Sample and read how Kalzana works and in what circumstances it can help you and your family. Fill in the coupon underneath.

FREE SAMPLE

Write your name and address at the foot of the advertisement and send us this coupon or send a postcard and you will receive a sample tube of Kalzana with interesting booklet on Health Problems entirely free.

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Kalzana

127 T The Mineral Food for Better Health

Fill in and send to-day

Name.....
Address.....
.....
Send to Dept. B. C. 22
MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Rowlette Building, PHEASEP ST., CALCUTTA.

Insects ENDANGER your HEALTH

. . . kill them with FLIT

Murderous insects are the world's greatest pestilence. Yet how often we ignore the peril of these tiny household pests! Sometimes we even try to destroy them with weak insecticides that do not really kill. Be sure you get FLIT — refuse all imitations. Flit spray does not stain. Insist on the yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

The new arrival— Flit Powder!

Flit Powder ends the nuisance of crawling insects. Kills roaches, bedbugs, ants and lice; protects against moths; kills fleas on dogs and other household pets. Flit Powder has all the killing power of famous Flit Spray.

D57P

FLIT

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Lily Brand Barley
made of
Fresh FULL grown grains.
LILY BISCUIT Co.
CALCUTTA.
Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from Page 6.)

authorities seem to be aware of this cancer in their midst; but for the moment at any rate it seems to flourish despite exposure and condign punishment.

Germany

With these developments in the Communist Russian regime the Central European Powers may perhaps be inclined to congratulate themselves, that they have hitherto escaped that menace. But their congratulations, if any, have yet to be tested and approved by Time. Hitler is President and Reisch-Kanzler for life,—somewhat in the same manner that "Napoleon le Petit" made his debut in the Socialist Republic of France in 1848-52. As though his position was less assured, the German Cabinet has passed a new law, by which the Constitution of Weimar is scrapped; the principle of executive responsibility to the Legislature abandoned; and Ministers are made responsible to the Reisch Leader—(Hitler does not call himself President)—their responsibility sealed by an oath of allegiance personally to the Fuhrer. Even Kaiser William could not ask for more. And Bismark did not concede even as much to the Kaiser!!

However buttressed Herr Hitler's power and authority may seem to be, the opposition to the Nazi regime persists. The Church-and-State dispute is an ancient one in the land of the Ottos and the Henrys, the Imperialists and the Papists. The appointment of an autocratic Reisch Bischoff has failed to commend itself to the Pastors and Ecclesiastics of the German Church. They are ready to render unto Caesar-Hitler what belongs to the State secular; but they are equally resolved to render unto God, and God only, what belongs to God. The pastors and prelates of the Confessional Movement had no part in the installation of Bischoff Muler,—an ex-Army Chaplain rewarded by the Primacy for his Nazi zeal, rather than because of his spiritual distinction or sacerdotal eminence. Though for the moment, the dispute seems to have been lulled to rest by the tactical withdrawal of the Primate and his Lay Adviser, the schism continues its demand for the freedom of the Church. Unless abolished altogether, as the Russians have done with theirs, this great institution of the Church Apostolic or Evangelical will paralyse, in course of time, the Nizis, even as it did the far more powerful, consecrated, Holy Roman Emperors.

With her internal order thus threatened from within, Germany's economic position remains as precarious as ever. She is frankly unable to pay even her trade debts; and though a Clearing Bank has been instituted to liquidate these obligations, it is odds the new Bank will not succeed in its task, without a complete recast of the entire economic system.

Western Europe

In France across the Rhine, they watch these developments in Germany,—and continue their own plans for providing for "National Security". The High Priest of that cult, M. Poincare —is dead; but his spirit seems eternal in France. French participation in the Armaments Conversations in London is as critically-minded as the American; and though these preliminaries relate to Naval Armaments primarily, the French interests in the Mediterranean, and the Franco-Italian rivalry will not permit French participants to be utterly indifferent.

Meanwhile, France has reaffirmed, with her associates of the Gold Bloc, the principle of commercial honesty, and Gold Standard! The maintenance, however, of the Gold Standard has, the critics of the policy point out, enforced stringent economies and continued deflation on the whole French nation, and upon all their associates, which must sooner or later exhaust them. On the other hand for France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland—there seem no visible signs of exhaustion: while the recovery in the non-gold countries seems more than ever artificial. The reconstructed French Ministry, if reinforced in Parliament, may carry out radical constitutional changes, avoiced by the Prime Minister, but, if so, France's ability to maintain her present economic system and dominate her associates in the struggle against commercial dishonesty and currency depreciation will be more than ever assured.

Spain

In Spain, the Revolution seems to have been crushed,—at least in its more sanguinary and visible form. But the spirit is not gone,—as is evident from the refusal of President Zamora to confirm the death sentences on the rebels condemned by the Summary Courts. Death penalty having been abolished by the Constitution, the President has manifested a regard for that instrument of protection to the weak and guarantees for the oppressed, which bodes ill to the forces of reaction. The leaders of the last revolt are being, one after another,—arrested, and brought to trial; but the principles for which their rising stood seem to find an echo in more Spanish hearts than unsubsidised news agencies of the world would lead one to believe.

South-Eastern Europe

The international flutter caused by the murder of King Alexander of Yugoslavia is dying out. It is now beginning to be transparent that the assassination was the act exclusively of local Yugoslavian terrorists, in which the neighbouring Powers,—whatever their differences with Yugoslavian administration,—had no part. Italy is exonerated by the decree of Mussolini forbidding all press criticism of Yugoslavia, which could possibly affront that touchy people. Even Hungary and Germany seem to be off the track of the assassins, who are all to be found in that circle of the local malcontents that abhorred the dictatorship of Alexander. For the moment, therefore, there is no danger to the peace of the world, even though the smouldering embers await but the touch of a living spark. The established regimes in these quarrelsome countries of South Eastern Europe are nervous for their own safety; and so they seem unwilling to play monkey-tricks with the existing institutions which might bring crashing down the whole fabric upon their heads. Neither Nazism, nor Monarchical restoration, has, for the moment, any prospect in Austria, or Hungary; and so the peace of that part of the world is secure for the moment.

United States

In the Western hemisphere, the greatest pre-occupation seems to be the approaching Congress elections. Democrats seem to be secure of a further lease of power, simply because the national programme of recovery has not yet accomplished itself, and reconstruction not even thought of. The Currency policy remains undefined, though the differences with China on that score have been settled. The next month will witness, perhaps more clear declaration of American intentions regarding the economic recovery in the world at large, and the political security of vested interests. For the moment, there is dullness—even amongst American speculators.

MAHATMA'S AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED?

Constitution Sub-Committee Will Submit Report

Further discussion of the resolutions that have to be placed before the Subjects Committee on Tuesday, was resumed by the Working Committee which met at 1 p.m. on Monday at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Hut in the Abdul Gaffar Nagar.

Most of the members, that form the Working Committee were present including Dr. M. A. Ansari, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday.

The Constitution Sub-Committee, which met at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's residence, did not conclude the drafting of its report, which was to have been submitted to the Working Committee on Sunday evening.

The members are again meeting at the Abdul Gaffar Nagar and submitted their report to the Working Committee by about 3 p.m. Messrs. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and C. Rajagopalacharyar, who arrived this morning is also helping the Committee in drafting their report.

It is understood that the Committee on the whole accepts the Amendments of Gandhiji to the Constitution and in all probability the Amendments as published a few days ago with very little alterations will be placed before the Subjects Committee.

U. S. TRAIN SETS WORLD RECORD

Covers 68.9 Miles At Average Speed Of 90 M.P.H.

CHICAGO (By Mail.)

A world's speed record for steam locomotives has been set by a regular passenger train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad running between Chicago and Milwaukee.

For the stretch of 68.9 miles between Mayfair, within the city limits of Chicago, and Lake Wisconsin, the train made an average of 90.6 miles an hour, touching at one stage 103 miles an hour.

The previous record for speed maintained over a distance of fifty miles or more, according to officials of the railway, was 81.6 miles an hour, made in England by a train running over the 77.5 miles stretch between London and Swindon.

The elapsed time of the trip from the Chicago Union station to the Milwaukee terminal, a distance of 85 miles, was 67 minutes 30 seconds, making an average speed from standstill to standstill of 75.5 miles an hour.

The regular passengers were unaware of the tremendous speed they had made until the train reached Milwaukee. Several railway officials were aboard the train.

BRITISH AIR CHIEF IN QUETTA

QUETTA, Oct. 21.

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air arrived here this afternoon by air. He will inspect the Royal Air Force hangers, offices and barracks tomorrow morning and then leave by air for Karachi. During his stay here he will be the guest of the honorable the agent to the Governor-General and the Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.—A. P.

BALAKMANDIR'S ANNUAL GATHERING

The Annual Social Gathering of the Balakmandir (Children's Home School), Dadar, will be held at the school premises on Tuesday at 6 p.m. Mr. Hoosainally M. Rahimtoolla, the Mayor of Bombay, will preside and deliver an address.

RAIN IN BURMA

POONA, Oct. 22.

Rain has fallen locally in Upper Burma and at a few stations in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa and South Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one inch; Akyab two; Yamethin one and half; Kyaukpyu half and Cuttack one.

FORECAST.

Scattered falls will recur in Burma and South Madras.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 22-10-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 72.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.0 degrees 5.9 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.4 degrees 0.7 (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 64 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4,410 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 23 hrs. 34 m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 21st October 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-10-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Up-Country Banks

IN need of Agents in Bombay will find the services we offer at Commissariat Building, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, of immense help to them.

We specialise in Bankers Accounts and the personal interest taken by us in such Agency work has given us many valuable connections.

CANARA BANK Limited.
Estd: 1906

Subscribed Capital	6,00,000
Reserves	4,44,647
Paid up Capital	3,30,900
Deposits	57,67,040

BOMBAY, COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OFFICES AT BANGALORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, ERNAKULAM, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, etc., e.c.

Have You Heard These Songs?

Vande Mataram
Bharat Hamara Des Hai
Jai Gandhi Jai Gandhi
Madhur Gato Rentio
Amari Matru Bhumi
Jug Jug Jiwo MOHAN

HEAR THEM NOW ON

"His Master's Voice"
RECORDS
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

28, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

For Fresh and genuine supplies of "His Master's Voice" buy from "His Master's Voice" Authorised and Certificated dealers

"EXHAUSTED"

Vitophenes
FOR SHATTERED NERVES

Nerve-strain needs *immediate* relief. Take Vitophenes . . . feel their natural tonic effect soothing your nerves, bracing up your body . . . making you fit again. In bottles of 50 tablets from your chemists.

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO. (INDIA)
P. O. Box 88, KARACHI.
Agents:
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, BOMBAY

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Device To Delay Swaraj To India

Scales Are Weighted On One Side In Communal Award, Says Kanitkar

POONA, Oct. 21.

Presiding over the All-Parties Anti-White Paper and anti-communal Award Conference at Poona on Sunday Mr. R. A. Kanitkar, M.L.C., of Buldhana (Berars), in the course of his address said:—

I thank you most heartily for the honour conferred on me, a well-nigh unknown individual, by asking me to preside over to-day's All-Parties Special Conference held to protest against the White Paper Scheme and its component part viz the Communal Award.

I am glad Poona is asserting its its title to be the intellectual capital of Maharashtra and has called together this Conference just before the All-India Conference to be held in Bombay on the 25th instant, to deal with this subject of the White Paper and the Communal Award.

The White Paper was preceded by a declaration of the Prime Minister in August 1932 about the strength of representatives in future legislatures in India. This is popularly known as the Communal Award. It is an integral part of the White Paper scheme and has been embodied in the first three appendices to the White Paper proposals.

The White Paper proposals will not stand the test. They seem to be based upon distrust of Indian ability to manage the affairs that will be entrusted to their hands No workable scheme can be framed with such mental reservations.

The scheme ought to have been framed with the hope that as Indians are sufficiently advanced now to be able to manage their own affairs, they ought to be allowed to do what they want. Even if they commit mistakes, they will benefit by them and not get from bad to worse. But the scheme based as it is upon doubts of Indian capacity is bound to prove unsatisfactory.

COMMUNAL AWARD.

Those who are conversant with the history of proceedings of the Round Table Conferences and the Joint Select Committee will have no manner of doubt that the Communal Award is the real foundation of the structure described in the White Paper.

Still the Commissioners were aware that justice demanded that Mahomedans should not retain weightage they enjoyed under the present constitution in six provinces and that Muslim majority.

Are the present proposals based on a high sense of constitutional property? The proposals smell of negotiations 'sub rosa' and are not based upon any accepted principles of constitution-making. They appear to consist of expedients based on private understanding.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE.

A special Franchise Committee was sent in the beginning of 1933 to find out what extension could be effected in the electorates in India in provinces and for the centre. The Prime Minister had, in his letter to the Chairman of the Franchise Committee, written in Christmas of 1932, asked the Committee to assume the continuance of separate electorates for Muslims in the new constitution. Though the same letter had, in its earlier part, manifested anxiety for settlement among communities themselves, the Franchise Committee was not allowed to ascertain for themselves the views of Indians in the matter.

Thus there is an atmosphere of distrust, suspicion, favouritism in the proposals contained in the so-called award. There is no statesmanship, no long-sightedness, no impartiality visible at all. The scales are weighted on one side and the condition of the change being made dependent upon mutual understanding by parties some of which are thus favoured disproportionately, is only an eye-wash. An agreement is almost an impossibility and after the 10 years allotted for the working of this award, the problem would grow so insoluble as to require a huge civil commotion to settle it with any hope of a lasting solution.

We might consider in this connection, the loss to the general constituencies brought about by the settlement regarding depressed class representation by Mahatma Gandhi risking his life. Has it no lessons for the country?

The result shows that the Europeans come off the best. Muslims very much better than they are, and the Depressed Classes can boast of a substantial progress, while only the majority community has been thrown back everywhere and has been practically reduced to a minority.

DEVICE TO DELAY SWARAJ.

Thus the whole paper has been designed to delay the grant of real power to the Indians indefinitely. The Communal Award which is the basis of the whole scheme is intended to allow play to the well-known British policy already described.

The scheme if brought into operation as conceived will perpetuate the conditions which brought foreigners to India and will never enable Indians to have self-government of the real type. It is nowhere secured by elements split up in the fashion in water-tight compartments.

The solution is opposed to all past experience of constitutional progress in the West and is not capable of having any good effect in the East.

QUESTION TO BRITISHERS.

How did the British people deal with their religious quarrels?

Why did they not create separate electorates for Roman Catholics and Jews when they removed their disabilities?

How would Britishers like their parties to consist of Roman Catholics returned separately by Roman Catholics, Protestants by Protestants, Jews by Jews and other religious sects by their religious followers? Let them imagine their Parliament consisting of such heterogeneous mass coming together under different colours and consider the kind of self-government such a Parliament will be capable of managing and then resolve to impose upon India a scheme which, on its very face, bears traces of its ramshackle nature.

No half-hearted answer would serve the purpose of condemning this solution of the British Government.

When you are visualizing the future of the country, let no false notions of serving the point of view of an individual here and there blur your vision. Bear in mind that the steps taken in Lucknow in 1916 by th late Lokmanya if critically examined today, stand in danger of being termed, "the best in the then prevailing circumstances" but not perhaps long-sighted enough.

SOWING SEEDS OF CIVIL COMMOTION.

The Working Committee of the Indian National Congress has condemned the Communal Award in scathing terms, but the addendum of "neither accepted nor rejected" which was not very necessary has divided the nationalist forces of the country. Such attitude of hesitance hardly befits the premier political body. It is likely to prove suicidal to the cause of Swaraj, so dear to all Congressmen.

Let us state, therefore, in the plainest of terms, that the so-called solution of the communal problem is the most recent example of the policy of 'Divide and Rule' which may perhaps satisfy a few classes in India for some time but will surely alienate the best elements in the public life of India and may lay the foundations of civil commotion in India in the near future, if it is not suitably modified by the Parliament.

Let us, therefore, register our united opinion before the report of the Joint Select Committee is out and the stage is set for the next act viz. the introduction of the Indian Constitution Act next year in the Parliament in London.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

In the early hours of yesterday morning there occurred a serious motor accident on the Clifton Road wherein Mr. Tendon and Mr. Lewis Mezzy, actor of the well-known Mozey Review Company, which is at present in Karachi, were involved.

The car which bumped against an Electric Standard was smashed to smithereens, the occupants sustaining grievous injuries, which necessitated their immediate removal to the Civil Hospital where they were admitted as indoor patients.—United Press.

"TWO YEARS OF IMPERIAL HUMBUG"

British Liberal Leader Denounces Ottawa Pact

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, President of the Cheshire and Lancashire Liberal Association, speaking at Leeds Liberal Club last month, said that they had now had two years of Imperial humbug in Government.

Referring to the wool duties dispute between Britain and Australia he said that it seemed to him that these matters were just the beginning of larger measures of ill-will.

There had been ill-will between Canada and Australia as to who should have the lion's share of the wheat market in Britain and if they set themselves up as judges they would earn the ill-will of whatever party they found against. All this trying to help the Empire by bonds of trade was leading to ill-will.

PASSENGER PLANE IN METEOR STORM

A passenger liner flying with 13 passengers from New York to San Francisco on Sept. 28 narrowly escaped destruction from a shower of meteors.

Flying at a height of 7,000 feet, the plane was nearly hit by the meteors, which exploded with terrific force, rocking the machine violently and swaying the terrified passengers strapped to their seats.

Swirling bits of red hot matter spattered past the plane. The sky for miles around was brilliantly illuminated as the blazing meteors plunged whistling to the ground.

"KNOWLEDGE AND SERVICE"

Sir C. V. Raman Summarises "Essence Of Scouting"

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, Oct. 20.

Presiding over the meeting of the Mysore State Scout Council, this morning at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Sir C. V. Raman observed that at the present day, in India scouting had to play a very great part. There were no castes in the Scout movement. If there was one problem more than any other, which should engage the attention of educationists in India, it was this single problem of the unity of the different castes and divisions in India.

ESSENCE OF SCOUTING

Sir C. V Raman summarised the essence of scouting, in two words "Knowledge" and "Service" and pointed out that scouting was the best way of becoming a man of science. This might seem to be a striking proposition, but it was nevertheless true! Scouting, in short was the art of acquiring knowledge without shedding tears.

His Highness, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Chief Scout for the State, in opening the proceedings emphasised the high importance of scouting as a nation-building activity. A nation's greatest asset was a boyhood truly manly, and happy and bright, indeed was the prospect of the country which could rest assured that all was well with its boys.

Mr. Justice K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Chief Scout Commissioner, presented an address to His Highness.

TEJAWAT'S "NO" TO UDAIPUR STATE

(From A Correspondent.)

The Udaipur States has not yet released Motilalji Tejawat, although he has completed his sentence. A few days back, the Udaipur State asked Motilalji Tejawat to retire from the Congress, so that he might be released. But Tejawatji refused to accept such suggestion. This seems to be the reason for his indefinite detention.

ENTITLED TO MARRY 20 WIVES

Member Of Siamese "Order Of White Elephant" Flees From Multimatrimonial Danger

Jan Fabricius is something of an author, a good deal of a millionaire, still more of a dove breeder, but nothing of a mormon on polygamist. This is why he is in London and not in Bangkok to-day, writes the London Correspondent of "The Chicago Tribune".

For many years Jan Fabricius lived with his one and only wife in a palmshaded bungalow near Bangkok. In his spare moments, when not pushing a pen across inoccuous paper, he bred Dutch doves, and mighty good ones.

The best pair of these he sent, a few months ago, to the King of Siam as a gift. The reply from the King was a huge scroll, accompanied by a large beribboned medal, indicating that Fabricius had been honoured with Siam's highest decoration, the Order of the White Elephant. The Bangkok official gazette announced this fact under a double column head.

Fabricius felt highly honoured, but the next day his troubles began. Countless beautiful women paraded past his garden all day long, ogling in at him as he fed his doves and otherwise indicating to him that he had found favour in their eyes.

This state of affairs went on with increasing intensity for several days, and Fabricius became not only worried and harassed, but, finally, curious. And so he learned that he was, as a member of the Order of the White Elephant, entitled to marry 20 Siamese wives and that about 2,000 prospective brides were on his trail.

This was too much for him. He just couldn't face the 2,000 and his own legitimate wife at the same time. So he sold his effects in Bangkok over night, took the first boat for the Suez Canal, with his real and only wife, and landed in London to-day, still worried, but none the less well removed from multi-matrimonial danger.

IDEALS OF CONGRESS

Satyapal And Chamanlal Address Meeting At Gujranwala

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

A successful public meeting was held last night at Gujranwala under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

Among others Dr. Satyapal, Mr. Harimohan Chatterjee, Miss Swadesh Kumari, and Dewan Chamanlal spoke on the ideals and policy of the Congress. Dewan Chamanlal also gave satisfactory replies to the questions but to him by the members of the public.—United Press.

Conference To Decide Goods' Tariff Value

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

It is learnt that a conference consisting of the Head Appraisors of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon Custom Houses will be held next week at Calcutta in the office of the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

The Conference will decide the Tariff value of goods for the year 1935 and will be presided over by the Director-General.—United Press.

Rugby.—The Mansion House Fund for the dependents of victims in the Gresford Colliery disaster will be closed on November 1st, subject to many functions already arranged in various parts of the country in connection with it. The fund has so far reached £154,200.—B. O. W.

Signature On Document By Accident

Solicitor's Admission In Bank Of India's Case Against The Petits

Four prosecution witnesses were examined on Saturday at the resumed hearing before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, of the case in which Mrs. Goolbai Petit, Mrs. Dinabai Petit and Mr. Pherozsha Petit are charged with cheating in respect of certain jewellery by the Bank of India.

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Sukhia, who appeared to defend Mrs. Goolbai Petit, said that he had not made a note of the details of jewellery deposited with the Provident Investment Co. by Mrs. Goolbai Petit. Dwarkdass had informed him of what transpired at the "Chateau Petit" before the pledge of the ornaments in fovour. of the P. I. Co. was completed.

Witness did not discuss the particulars of the whole transaction with Dwarkadass at the time. As far as witness could recollect Dwarkadass was probably sent by his assistant to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya on his instructions.

Re-examined by Mr. Coltman, the witness said that the letters shown to him by the Counsel in Court were those sent by him and replies received by him from Mrs. Goolbai Petit. These were then tendered as exhibits.

Mr. Sukhia objected to the production of these letters at this stage and contended that they should have been put in during the examination-in-chief of the witness.

The Magistrate overruled the objection, as he observed that if these letters were not taken on the record, the issue raised by Mr. Sukhia would be left in ambiguity.

Mr. Dinshaw stated that in pursuance of a letter dated March 20, 1930, received from Mrs. Goolbai Petit, he wrote a letter to the custodian of the Bombay Safe Deposit Co., to allow inspection of certain jewellery lying in the vault of the Safe Deposit Co., to his assistant.

DWARKADASS IN BOX.

Mr. Dwharkadass Jagalkishore the next witness examined produced the list of jewellery he was instructed to prepare by the Court.

Magistrate: After examining exhibit No. 57, can you say which jewellery you selected and which you did not?

Mr. Sukhia: With the permission of the Court, I beg to object to this question as the witness has already given an answer in respect of this exhibit.

Mr. Coltman: It has not been answered fully.

Witness: I have not prepared the list of the ornaments which I had not selected.

Magistrate: Do you remember the description of the jewellery which you had rejected?—Yes.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, at this stage, pointed out that the witness in his examination on April 20, 1934 stated that he was not in a position to give a definite description of the jewellery which he had rejected. If, therefore, he could do so to-day, he must have a very convenient memory.

Mr. Coltman: The answer of the witness on April 20 referred to one lot of jewellery and not to the second lot.

Witness then gave details of the items rejected by him.

In cross-examination Mr. Sukhia asked:—

Q:—By comparing the descriptions given in the lists could you say whether these were the identical articles shown to you?—I am in a position to say that I selected articles of the identical description mentioned in the list. If I see the ornaments I will be able to identify them.

MR. MATHURADASS CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Mathuradass Vassanji was then cross-examined by Mr. Sukhia. He stated that he had not seen the list shown to him by Counsel before, but he recollected that ornaments of a similar description as mentioned in the list were shown to him for valuation at the Central Bank of India.

Mr. S. A. Mulla cross-examined by Mr. Sukhia, said that he did not know whether it was the general practice in Banks to call for a report from the clerk who serves a process. On March 13, 1931 he was ordered to make a report in reference to the service of the process and he submitted a report. He had not gone to "Chateau Petit" on any other occasion.

Witness was shown an affidavit signed by him which had been produced by B. J. Garde. He stated that it had been signed by him in connection with suit No 2270/1930.

Mr. Sukhia tendered the affidavit as an exhibit.

Mr. Coltman objected on the ground that it was not necessary to put in the affidavit unless the contents had been proved.

Witness, however, after perusing the affidavit said it was incorrect.

Referring to this affidavit Mr Coltman said in fairness to Messrs Captain and Vaidya he wished to state that this affidavit was intended to be signed by another clerk who knew the contents of the document. The signature of the witness was there by an accident.

At this stage further hearing was adjourned to Wednesday October 24.

Maulana Abdul Qadir Subhani's Sentence Reduced To Six Months

Judge Upholds Appeal And Says Speech Was Metaphorical

In the Oudh Chief Court Mr. Justice Smith partially allowed the appeal of Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani, accused-appellant vs. King-Emperor

Maulana Abdul Qadir Azad Subhani had been convicted by the District Magistrate of Lucknow under Section 124-A and Section 153-A, I.P.C., and had been sentenced under each of those sections to one year's rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

The appellant was said on May 10 last to have made a speech at a meeting of the Railway Union in the Amin-ud-Dowla Park at Lucknow. The meeting was apparently held to express sympathy with certain mill operatives in various places who were on strike. The appellant's speech was of such a nature that his prosecution under the above Sections was directed by the local Government.

The appellant, when examined by the District Magistrate admitted making a speech on the occasion in question, but he did not admit that what he said was accurately taken down. His speech was taken down in shorthand by a Sub-Inspector of the District Intelligent staff, who had proved recording it. It was not contended in arguments before His Lordship that the Sub-Inspector's record of the speech was substantially inaccurate. The contention was that what the appellant said did not warrant his conviction either under Section 124-A or Section 153-A, I.P.C.

His Lordship had carefully read both a transliteration and a translation of the speech and the burden of the speech was that the labouring classes were human beings whereas the capitalist classes were animals and that the latter prey upon the former. When the labouring classes demanded their just rights the capitalist classes violently repressed them and such conduct, the appellant said, was only worthy of an animal like a dog or a pig. Further on the capitalist classes were likened to wolves and it was suggested that all right-minded persons ought to side with human beings.

GOVT AN ANIMAL

As regards the Government, the appellant represented that it was siding with the capitalists and was therefore, itself an animal ("darinda"). The appellant went on to say that one wolf helped another wolf and that there was, therefore, no cause for complaint on that score, since nothing better could be expected from the Government, based as it was upon capitalism and supported by capitalism. Consequently had the appellant been the drafter of the resolutions, he would not have said anything in condemnation of the Government which could not have been expected to act otherwise than as it did. Later on, the appellant referred to the Government as "a robber Government."

His Lordship observed that as regards the conviction under Section 153-A I.P.C., the Counsel for the appellant maintained that it was not justified and in support of his contention strongly relied upon I. L. R. 57 Bombay 253. The appellant in that case, as here, had been convicted under Section 124-A and Section 153-A, I.P.C. The view taken by the Judges who decided that case was that the word "capitalists" was too vague to denote a definite and ascertainable class for the purposes of Section 153-A. The result was that the conviction of the appellant in that case under Section 153-A I.P.C., was set aside.

SPEECH PROMOTED HATRED

The District Magistrate had held that the speech was an attempt to promote hatred between the class owning mills and factories and the workmen in such places. The charge against the appellant, however, under Section 153-A was definitely that the appellant by making the speech in question "did promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects, to wit, the capitalists and labour classes" and although it was true that towards the end of the speech the appellant did make reference to the Bombay strikes and to the mills, in the portions of his speech in which the objectionable expressions which had been set forth above appeared, he was speaking in general terms of labourers and capitalists those expressions being varied occasionally by the terms "rich and poor." In that part of the speech in which specific reference was made to the Bombay strikers and the mills, the appellant was merely appealing for the collection of funds for the assistance of the strikers. His Lordship, therefore, thought that there was no essential difference between the facts of this case and the facts in the Bombay case and His Lordship accordingly adopted the view which was taken in that case and held the appellant was not properly convicted under Section 153-A, I.P.C.

ROBBER GOVERNMENT

As regards the conviction under Section 124-A, I.P.C. His Lordship observed that the appellant described the Government as an animal and as being in its action as regards the trade dispute, one wolf helping another. It was true that the appellant said that had he had a hand in drafting the resolutions he would not have said a word in condemnation of the Government, since no other action was expected of it, and it was bound to act as it did. These remarks were obviously made in a spirit of sarcasm and the appellant went on to describe the Government as a "robber Government." In the present case the appellant accused the Government of siding with the capitalists and suggested that it was founded upon and maintained by capitalism and in addition he made use, in connection with the Government, highly objectionable language. In these circumstances His Lordship saw no reason to interfere with the conviction under Section 124-A, I.P.C. The appellant must certainly be held to have attempted to bring the Government into hatred or contempt.

SPEECH NOT VIOLENT

As regards the sentence. His Lordship did not regard the appellant's speech as being of an extremely violent kind. The sentiments which the appellant appeared to entertain were common amongst certain classes of society at the present day and when moderately expressed, were treated with the indifference that they deserved and did not create any particular impression on the minds of the vast majority of the community. The appellant however, clearly went too far on the present occasion and the speech rightly led the authorities to take action against him. It might be said that the appellant was overcome by the exuberance of his own verbosity and the expres-

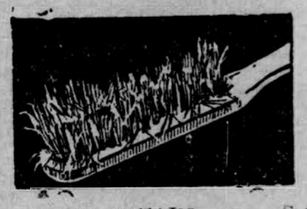
(Continued in column 5.)

Continued from Col. 7.)

sions he used were hyperbolical and metaphorical. His Lordship observed that a speaker, however, must avoid the use of grossly extravagent language and there was no justification for the expressions used by the appellant in the present case with reference to the actions of the Government.

Considering all the circumstances, His Lordship thought that a sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment would be a sufficient punishment. His Lordship set aside the conviction and sentence under Section 153-A I.P.C. and reduced the sentence under Section 124-A, I.P.C. to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. Haider Husain, Ali Zaheer and Pushkar Nath Bhatt appeared for the appellant and Mr. H. K. Ghose for the Crown.



A SOGGY Tooth Brush can never clean your teeth!

TO OBTAIN PERFECT RESULTS USE A

MIRA

TOOTH BRUSH

Soft, broken bristles *cannot* reach the crevices where decay germs lurk. Use a brush which will *stay* firm and properly shaped—use a MIRA tooth brush. Its bristles are specially treated to maintain their resilience and shaped to clean *every* nook and corner of your teeth.

Agents:— T. M. THAKORE & Co.,

BEADYMONEY MANSION, CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 22nd.

Maloja, Swanson, Copenhagen.
City of Perth, James New York.
Ahmedi, Mirzless, Busrah.
Serbino, Norburg, Hull.
Tergestea, Albertino, Trieste.
Conte Verde, Camelli, Shanghai.
City of Calcutta, Henderson Karachi.
City of Paris, Walton, Liverpool.
Alavi, Beattie, Jeddah.
Binfield, Fea, Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

October 22nd.

Conte Verde, Camelli, Trieste.
City of Calcutta, Henderson, Liverpool.

October 23rd.

Tergestea, Albertino, Kobe.

LOADING.

October, 22nd.

Steamer Karanja for Durban.
Steamer California for Liverpool.
Steamer Ahmedi for Busrah.
Steamer Shwedagon for Rangoon.
Steamer Serbino for Marmagoa.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer City of Paris for Liverpool.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Conte Verde.—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s mail steamer Conte Verde, arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and 86 saloon and 58 deck passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Trieste etc., with mails, a general cargo, 115 saloon and 8 deck through passengers.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

S S Alavi.— The T M Coy.'s steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, with a general cargo, 18 saloon and 136 deck passengers.

S S Malaya.—The Messrs. Volkart Bros.' steamer Malaya arrived in harbour on Monday from Copenhagen, with a general cargo.

S S City of Perth.—The F E Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Perth, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, arrived in harbour on Monday from Busrah, with a general cargo.

S S Serbino:—The J F Coy.'s steamer Serbino, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Tergestea.—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Tergestea arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S City of Calcutta.—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Calcutta, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and 31 passengers.

S S City of Paris:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Paris arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 236 passengers.

S S Binfield:— The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Binfield, arrived in harbour on Monday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 22.

1 City of Bristol, 4345, Karachi, 23-10 K Nixon and Co.
2 Durenda 4450 Karachi, 23-10 M M & Co.
3 Ockenfels 4679 Karachi, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Lisbon Maru 4308 Karachi 26|10 N Y Kaisha.
7 Argun Maru, 4040, Japan 24-10 O S Kaisha.
8 City of Paris, 6255, Liverpool, NF, K Nixon & Co.
9 Sarbino, 2647 Bhavnagar 24-10 J Finlay & Co.
16 Naldera, 3036, London, 27-10, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 Busrah 24-10 M M and Co.
10-11 Gamaria 3232 Karachi, 23-10 M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331, P. Gulf 25-10 S Hassum & Co.
B Alavi 2161 Jeddah NF T Morrison & Co.
D|E Jalatarang 1464 Rangoon NF, Scindia S N Co.
H Indira 278, M'Coast 23-10 Malabar S Co.
P Sophie Marie 677 M'Coast 23-10 Merchant S N Co.
Q Akbar, 2479, Mauritius, N F T M and Co

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathard 25|10, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 1|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 8-11, P & O S N Co.
Cathay, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan, 8|11 P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Corfu, 15|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 6-11, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscania 7-11, G T Co.
Clan Macbride, 29-10, J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tiradentes, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Goldenfels, 22-10 L Edwards Ltd.
Rabenfels, 2-11, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia 31-10, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 24|10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

C|o Hereford 26-10 F F Campbell Co.
President Johnson, 1-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Monroe, 15-11, F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburen, 29-11, F F Campbell and Co.
Lindonbank 4-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Manju Maru 24-10, O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 27-10, O S Kaisha
Tango Maru 30-10, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 18|11 N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 8-11 O S Kaisha.
Juyo Maru 23-11 O S Kaisha.
Comorin 2|11, P & O S N Co.
Clara Camur 24/10 L T Co.
Monioka Maru 19|11 N Y Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co.
Balarat 13-11 P & O S N Co

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 3-11, M M and Co.
Kenya 17|11, M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

Fusijama 24-10 L T Co.
India 23|10 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Naldera 27-10 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 3-11 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 10-11 P & O S N Co
Rajputana 17-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o. Perth NF, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britania, 29-10, G. T. Co.
California, NF Graham T. Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Fusijama NF, L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Aryan Maru 23-10, O S Kaisha.
Lisbon Maru 23/10 O S Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG

Malaya, N. F. Volkart Bros.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 24/10 M M and Co.
Vasna 25/10 M M & Co.
Ahmedi 25|10 S Hassum & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalatarang NF S S N Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 31|10 M M & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Akbar NF T M Co

FOR KARACHI

City of Bristol, 23-10, K. N. Co.
Ockenfels, 23-10 L. Edwards Ltd.
C|o. Paris NF K N Co.
Serbino, 24|10 J F Co.
Durenda 23|10 M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

Sophie Marie	20-10-34
Nizam	20-10-34
Rawalpindi (boats)	20-10-34
Bankura	20-10-34
Vita	22-10-34
Ockenfels	22-10-34
Durenda	22-10-34

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 22.

S S Warfield; Agents M M and Co., from London:—10 kegs peel, 15 c|s sherry, 100 c|s Wincarnis, 20 bales secondhand clothing, 812 bales old newspapers, 25 c|s Crown corks, 20 c|s candied peels, 200 kegs copper sulphate, 110 dms disinfectant fluid, 110 bundles motor covers, 35 c|s castor oil, 30 c|s Epsom salt, 20 c|s peach barley, 13 c|s chalk, 50 c|s beer, 160 c|s fruit salt, 32 c|s castor oil 23 drums rosin, 201 c|s wine, 616 kgs paint, 60 bags gum, 70 kegs dry W lead, 200 drums linseed oil, 36 c|s colour, 74 c|s boot-polish, 30 c|s pipe clay, 180 c|s biscuits, 49 c|s chair seats, 24 c|s machy., 300 kegs borax, 40 c|s boric acid, 126 bags Portland cement, 492 nongs loose tyres, 9 nongs motor cars, 50 c|s gin, 39 c|s Gripe water, 22 c|s caustic potash powder, 21 c|s glass ware, 22 c|s sauce, 25 c|s canned fish, 37 c|s confectionery, 30 c|s Meilin's food, 283 dms fuel oil, 55 c|s sugar, 76 c|s provisions, 18 barrels asphalt, 127 c|s oilman's store, 107 c|s Vinegar, 22 c|s dry colour.

From Middlesbrough:—133 bdls. steel circles, 186 bdls expanded metal, 354 bdls steel springs, 70 casks zinc oxide, 40 kegs sodium nitrate, 3200 bags sulphate of ammonia, 47 pieces M S bars, 17 c|s machy., 192 bdls black steel sheets.

From Antwerp:—388 bdls S M Gate channels, 20 bdls linen piece goods, 20 barrals colours, 40 c|s squarecut tanks, 480 c|s wire nails 77 c|s marbles, 237 c|s window glass, 21 c|s woollen and cotton mixed, 151 bags steel strong wegh. lec hinges, 55 bags hinges, 1000 bdls M S round rods,

From Havre:—45 drums aniline dyes.

From Bologne:—30 c|s champagne wine.

S S Jalatarang; from Calcutta:—3757 tons Bengal coal.

S S Jaladuta from Calcutta:—6020 bags rice, 65 bales gunnies, 200 drums coal tar, 150 bales sacking twine, 257 bales B Twills, 325 bales L Twills, 901 c|s tea, 10 bdls Hessian twine, 78 packages medicines, 13 bdls medicated cotton, 90 bales straw boards, 80 bales jute twine, 372 bales Hessian, 605 bales D W bags.

From Colombo:—2250 bags copra, 19 bags cocoanuts,

From Tuticorin:—74 bales senna leaves, 300 bales cotton, 36 c|s cotton yarn, 220 packages Bengal matches, 21 bags Palmyra roots, 25 bags cassia.

From Cochin:—4351 bdls coir yarn, 2794 bdls coir rope, 68 bdls Cinamore flowers, 185 bdls bamboo mats, 66 c|s tea, 29 bags pepper, 21 bags sandlewood billets, 14 bags sandlewood roots, 13 bags sandlewood chips.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 22.

S S Naldera, for London:—2 bale woollen carpets. D Abraham and Sons; 160 bags bristles, W H Brady and Co; 50 bales Indian hemp, K J Kapadia and Co.

For Marseilles:—6350 bags G.-nuts, Ralli Bros; 2560 bags G.-nuts, Kilachand Devchand.

For Syra:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton twist, M A Al. Abdulrazzak.

For Jaffa:—25 bales cotton twist, M A Al. Abdulrazzak.

For Alexandretta:—90 bales cotton twist, M A Al. Abdulrazzak.

S S Mirzapore, for Piracus:—50 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—75 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

S S C|o Perth, for Wonen Sound:—400 bags myrabollum, H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Boston:—49 c|s dry fish sound (Ising glass), R Dhanji & Co.

For Baltimore:—800 bags myrabollum, H Bhagwandas & Co.

For New York:—300 bags G-nut oil cakes, Swastik Oil Mills.

For Philadelphia:—151 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons

S S Rawalpindi, for London:—1 pot Palma Rosa Oil, A Virji and Co.

S S Ockenfels, for Antwerp:—124 bags myrabollum, K Tricamji, 50 bales cotton fly, V P Muskat; 55 bales cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

For Rotterdam:—2000 packets myrabollum crush, H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Gothenburg:—15 bales cotton twist waste, L O Vora.

For Amsterdam:—4 pots Palma Rosa Oil, K Harjivan and Co.

For Houston:—41 bales American jute rags, R T Shah and Co.

S S Fusijama, for Trieste:—220 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 275 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 133 bags G-nut seed, T S Thadani and Sons; 1333 bags G-nuts. Bhakvatiprasad and Co; 215 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siam Corp.; 55 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 1333 bags G-nuts, P Podar and Co.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 375 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 178 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw and 55 bales bales cotton raw, Chachaty and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Thakersey, Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co; 270 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co; 270 bis cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Piracus:—175 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 139 bls. cotton raw, B Maheshwari.

For Mylilena:—50 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—485 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Meston:—250 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co.

S S Conte Verde, for Venice:—250 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 55 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi and Co.

S S City of Paris, for Dunkirk:—1700 tons Ind. manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate, Ltd; 201 bls cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons: 124 bags mustard seed, S M Rajgor and Co; 180 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand; 220 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, P Dass and Sons, 3000 bags linseed, Cotton Agents; 2740 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents.

For Antwerp:—3490 bags G-nut oil cakes, H Ravji and Co.

For Montreal:—53 bales wool raw, D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—33 bales dry salted goat skins, Cox and Kings.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 22.

B. C. Rate—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Oct-Jan.
Banks selling T T 1/6 Feb-June.
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Oct-Dec
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Oct-Dec
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-Mar.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 270
Banks selling T T 268
Banks buying T T 266
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77
Banks buying T T 76 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 112 nominal.
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 1/2 nominal.
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.98 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 22nd inst.
Japan/London 1/1 15/16 22nd inst.
Java/London 7.24 1/4 20th inst.
London/Paris 75.00 20th inst.
London/Belgium 21.18 20th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.15 1/2 20th inst.
London/Italy 57.71 20th inst.
London/Berlin 12.27 20th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th inst.
London/New York 4.97 3/16 20th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.29 1/2 20th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-8 19th inst. £7-1-2 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 15/16 19th inst. 23 15/16 20th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/16 19th inst. 24 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready 53 1/4 19th inst. 53 1/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c 19th inst. 13/16 p.c. 20th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 7/8 p.c 19th inst. 7/8 p.c. 20th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct 22

Wheat	1,855 cwts
Linseed	848 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	125 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,777 cwts
Poppyseed	7 cwts.
Groundnuts	20,163 cwts.
Castorseed	1,890 cwts.
Rice	5,670 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,507 cwts.
Cottonseed	752 cwts.
Mowraseed	12 cwts
Gram	566 cwts.
Joowar	954 cwts
Maize	51 cwts
Barley	245 cwts.
Bajree	885 cwts.
Coal	1,915 tons.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 20.

Marhowrah	9 0
Pachrukhi	8 10
Pertabpur	8 10
Sariyan	8 14
Ghughly	8 9
Ram Khetan	8 9
Padrauna	8 7
Bhatni	8 10 8 6
Khadda	8 5
Captaingunj	8 8
Hathua	8 10
Tomkohi AA	8 4
Tomkohi AAA	8 5
Tomkohi AAAA	8 6
Rhotas	9 0
Begamabad	8 12
Cawnpore	8-15-6

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th October 1934:

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,84,57,94
Reserve coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	83,86,25
Gold bullion in India	41,55,35
Silver bullion in India	12,89,31
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	33,16,57
In England	13,10,46

S S Argun Maru, for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha, Ltd; 38 bales cotton raw, K Poonja and Co; 45 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd.

For Osaka:—60 bags aluminium scrap, M G A Hussen and Co; 128 bags aluminium scrap and 50 loose pieces, Gerhard Gabriel.

For Hongkong:—60 bags gum olibanum, K Hargovan and Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, A Podar and Co; 353 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co.

S S Lisbon Maru, for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—1900 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Hongkong:—100 bags jardaloo and 50 jottas kismiss, E S Abdul Kayum.

For Yokohama:—3 boxes Ind. ghee, K Chellaram.

ALEMBIC BORO-THYMOLIN Tooth Paste
ASK FOR THIS
free Gift
Every purchaser of two tubes of Alembic Thymolin Toothpaste—an Alembic dental cream that cleanses the teeth without injuring the enamel prevents the formation of tarter, Pyorrhoea, and all oral diseases—will receive FREE an elegant pecially designed SWAN pencil. Next time you require toothpaste, specify TWO TUBES OF ALEMBIC BORO-THYMOLIN and ask for your SWAN pencil.....
Sold by leading chemists and stores.
GIVEN WITH EVERY
2 tubes OF
Alembic
TOOTH PASTE
THE SAFEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL BORO-THYMOLIN TOOTH-PASTE SELLING IN INDIA TO-DAY
ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BARODA.
Manufacturers of Alembic Tooth Paste Recommend Aryan Tooth Brush.

Lancashire Demands Additional Fetters For India

Asks For Lower Tariffs On India In Gratitude For British "Protection" Enjoyed By India

According to the "Manchester Guardian" the following memorandum on the trade agreement that is being negotiated between Great Britain and India is issued by the Cotton Trade League:—

The Cotton Trade League has observed with great anxiety the recent statement by way of forecast of the provisions of the trade agreement between Great Britain and India, under which (according to such statement) there would appear to be no reduction in the tariff rates imposed in India on British textile piece goods. The situation in Lancashire being so grave, the Cotton Trade League feels it to be its duty to suggest certain principles upon which, in its opinion, the negotiations now in progress should be based.

It will not be disputed that, in this particular trade agreement, the duty of the British Government is to have regard both to the welfare of the British people and the welfare of the inhabitants of India. It is submitted that the present duties are adverse to the welfare of the inhabitants of India as a whole, because they cause the consumer to pay more for his goods, and only benefit that relatively small proportion of the population of India which is engaged in the cotton trade. In this connection, it may be added that the condition of the actual workers in the industry in India is low and unsatisfactory, as is illustrated by the recent strikes.

Again, whilst the ostensible reason for the imposition of the duties was to secure more and needed revenue for the Government of India, the duties have in practice assumed an almost purely protective form, and the increase of the rates of duty has resulted in a diminution of total revenue therefrom. It is submitted, therefore, that the welfare of the great mass of the inhabitants of India is being sacrificed to the advantage of the relatively small body operating the cotton industry there.

SITUATION IN LANCASHIRE

The next important requirement which should be considered is the welfare of the inhabitants of Great Britain. It would appear that such welfare has been entirely disregarded; because, although we gave entry to Indian goods both in Great Britain and the Empire on preferential terms at Ottawa over two years ago, and have been making successful endeavours to promote the use of Indian cotton, no advantage of any kind has been obtained from India in return.

India is still the largest market for the productions of Lancashire: but, owing principally to the policy of the Government of India in protecting the productions of Indian mills, this trade has gravely diminished; the consequence being that, in those towns of Lancashire mainly engaged in the cotton industry, large numbers are more or less permanently out of work. The distress in Lancashire has far-reaching detrimental effects. All sorts of allied trades engaged in the finishing and ultimately the disposal of goods, as well as basic trades, such as coal-mining and engineering, have been severely limited in their working and in their capacity of employment resulting in large numbers being put on the "dole" or on "public assistance," and becoming a liability instead of an asset; whilst the shipping industry operating in the Indian trade has been gravely affected.

It is definitely the submission of the League that it is the duty of the British Government to take measures to ensure that the cotton trade and its allied industries should have a fair opportunity of securing and doing business in India. Until the year 1917 or thereabouts, this principle was a recognised one, and when duty for revenue purposes was required by the Government of India it was balanced by an excise duty on Indian production. The policy which has been substituted has proved very disastrous to the interests of Lancashire, and has resulted in increasing the ad valorem rate of duty to 25 per cent. with a specific duty on plain grey cloths which can be equal to anything from 30 per cent. to 60 per cent. ad valorem, and virtually amounts to prohibition.

If the welfare of your own population is left entirely out of account, why (even in that event) should we undertake responsibility towards India without any corresponding advantages? Is not the very existence of the Indian mills preserved by the British Raj in India, and can it be gainsaid that if the British withdrew from India the resultant civil chaos, or the almost equally inevitable foreign invasion (with its free entry for the goods of the invader) would severely limit, if not entirely put an end to, the running of the Indian mills? It may be added that a large party in India, headed by Mr. Gandhi, preaches the doctrine of the wearing of cloth manufactured on the native hand-looms, and is entirely adverse to the machine productions of the mills.

INDIA'S "OBLIGATION"

It is submitted, therefore, that the Indian mills owe their existence and future prospects entirely to the protection of this country, and that such protection should be recognised in adequate advantages being given for the entry of British goods into India. It may also be pointed out that India owes almost the whole of its manufacturing capacity to British training, and, in the first instance, to British capital; whilst the government and administration of India—its railways, roads, irrigation works, freedom from serious famine, and the welding together of what is substantially a happy and prosperous community—are mainly due to the efforts of this country.

The terms of a trade agreement between Great Britain and India should ensure to India the continuance of the advantages given at Ottawa, but, in return, should provide for the reduction of Indian duties on British textile piece goods to a figure representing what is required solely for revenue, and should eliminate any protective incidence of the duties. An examination of the figures during recent years seems to indicate that a duty-level round about 11 per cent. would be the most remunerative from the standpoint of Indian revenue. If the Indian cotton industry is efficient, the 11 per cent. advantage which it would then enjoy should be enough to enable it to function satisfactorily, and to yield a profit.

On the other hand, the reduction of the duty to 11 per cent. and the transfer of goods now liable to the specific duty to an ad valorem basis at the same revenue rate of 11 per cent. would secure to the inhabitants of Lancashire, and the cotton area generally, a large measure of employment which now is absent. Further, the manufacture, finishing, marketing, and transfer by sea of these goods would have an enormously beneficial effect throughout the home country; and the shipping and coal industries, now so seriously depressed, would have renewed life given to them.

LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The concrete recommendations of the League, summarised, are therefore as follows:—

1. Great Britain to continue the tariff advantages afforded to India by the Ottawa Agreement and otherwise.

2. In consideration for same, and for the defence and administration of India, that country to reduce her tariff against British textile piece goods to a revenue basis of 11 per cent. ad valorem, and to abolish the specific duty on cloth.

3. The ideal should be—Reciprocal free trade between Great Britain and India, so far as revenue conditions admit.

It may further be added that it would be to the great advantage of the industry if the proposed terms of the agreement were submitted to the responsible trade organisations before confirmation, so that their views could be obtained in advance, and an opportunity given for amendments to be made which would prove satisfactory to the trade in general.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20.

October	12.50—.20
November	12.41—.17

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 20.

December	0.97 1/4—1 1/2c.
May	0.97 1/2—1 1/2c.
July	0.92 1/2—1 1/2c.

Rugby.—Sir J. Jarvis, the High Sheriff of Surrey, who is promoting a scheme for the adoption of distressed areas by more prosperous countries, has already received subscriptions amounting to £20,000 to help the work. The first "adoption" is that of Jarrow-on-Tyne by the county of Surrey.—B. O. W.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON DOWN BY 3 POINTS

Roosevelt's Speech Regarded As Constructive

GOLD STRONG BUT SILVER SLIGHTLY WEAK

Wheat Steady But Linseed Dull

BOMBAY, Oct 22

On Monday the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates opened quiet but quickly recovered thereafter.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

The New York cotton market presented a quiet tone at the opening time but subsequently the price improved slightly on account of some speculative buying as a result of constructive interpretation placed on President Roosevelt's speech. There was hedge selling at the advance which caused a setback. The undertone was however steady.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

London gold witnessed a small rise to-day after continued weakness for the last few days. Silver was a shade easier.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK

Liverpool wheat was dull and featureless but Chicago wheat ruled steady. Argentine linseed was weak.

TIN DULL AND RUBBER STEADY

Tin was dull. Rubber and Jute were steady. Tea prices remained unchanged.

VERY LITTLE BUSINESS IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat neglective and interest was slackened. Giltedged securities displayed some activity but very little business was done. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Oct 22

Previous closing	12.28
To-day's opening	12.27
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.25
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Spot at Liverpool, Oct 22

Previous closing	6.62
To-day's opening	6.62
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs 209

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 22

Brighter sentiment which prevailed to-day was evidently due to the constructive interpretation placed on President Roosevelt's speech in which he stated that the nation's credit would be considered before the question of bonus. There was fairly active buying by trade interests and speculators but operators were still reluctant to follow the advance and continued to await for more definite announcements regarding next year's crop plans. However the fact that futures are below the loan basis kept the market from falling.

Business in December commenced at 12.27 i.e. 1 point lower than the previous closing but thereafter prices steadily recovered on fairly good buying and covering influenced by better Liverpool advices which sent the quotation up to 12.33 but this level attracted some southern hedge selling and December gave way to 12.30 although the undertone continued fairly steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.25 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 22

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.29/12.25) 12.27/12.27
January (12.33/12.33) 12.30/12.30
March (12.38/12.38) 12.36/12.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 22

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (7.82) 6.76
American March (6.58) 6.80
Egyptian January (8.61) 8.10
Egyptian March (8.69) 8.11

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 22

10-45 p.m.

Broach A-M. moved between Rs 208 and Rs. 209-8 at night. The rate at 10 p.m was Rs. 209-6 with New York futures 4 points up.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Oct 22

Previous closing	4.97 7/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/2
To-day's closing	4.95 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Oct 22

Previous closing	4.97 3/16
To-days opening	4.96 1/8
To-days closing	4.95 3/8
Difference	—.01 13/16

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 22

Previous closing	75.00
To-day's opening	74.68
To-day's closing	74.71
Difference	—.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 22

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96-1/8 and speedily fell to 4.95-1/8 thereafter some steadiness ensued and the rate rose to 4.95-5/8.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95 3/8.

Franc opened at 74.68 but declined to 74.59. However subsequently the rate rallied briskly to 74.81.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 22

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 15/16d.	23 13/16d.
Forward	24d.	23 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 22

Gold (87-1-2 1/2) 87-1-6

BULLION

London, Oct. 22

Influx (£63,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 15/16d.) 23 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (87-1-2 1/2) 87-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 22

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c
6 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 22

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.53) 5.57 1/2
New York on Bombay (37.40) 37.55
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 5/8) 0.91 5/8
London on Milan (57.71) 57.40
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/16) 1-3 11/16
London on Kobe (1-1 27.32) 1-1 27.32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 22

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65, 63 and 65/4. The market displayed fairly good activity on some scattered buying and covering with the first settlement rising to Rs. 65/10, but later owing to less favourable cables from London prices fell on liquidation and profit-taking and closed steady at Rs 65/4, 65/4 and 65/8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/15. Prices ruled steady owing to better overnight advices but subsequent improvement in sterling caused some setback and closed steady at Rs 34/15/6, 34/15/6 and 35/1/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 22

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 59-1/4, March 63-1/4 and May 64-3/4. There was not much doing owing to the absence of speculative interest and uncertainty over foreign commodity markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 22

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 98-1/8, March 98 and July 93-1/4. Prices improved on some commission house buying and foreign demand influenced by some rains in the southwest

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Oct 22

Argentine linseed opened steady with November option at 12.43 but in the absence of any demand prices gave way to 12.40 at noon

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 22

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£230 7/8 buyers £231 sellers) £230 7/8 buyers £230 5/8 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£10 1/8 buyers No sellers) £10 1/4 buyers. No sellers Very steady
Electrolytic Copper (£29 to £30) £30 to £30 1/2
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

JUTE

Crop Oct-Nov new crop (£14 7/8 value) £15 paid and value
Dunlop Sept-Oct. (£17 1/2) £17 1/2 sellers
Lightening (£16 1/4) £16 1/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 13/16) 7 paid and buyers
Jan-March (7) 7 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Oct-Nov (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£10 1/16 sellers) £10 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Nov. (£11 1/4) £11 3/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 22
10-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	3 15 3
Wheat May	4 4 3
Linseed May	6 1 3

The tone was steady.

BACK TO GOLD STANDARD?

Definite Proposals Before Brussels Meeting

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, October 22.

The declaration that the Gold Bloc would maintain the gold content of their currencies was responsible for the recovery of Francs and Dollars in terms of Sterling, but the setback to Sterling is generally regarded as only temporary.

It is pointed out that the Brussels agreement does not provide the means of mutual assistance. The Italian note-cover is now only a little over the statutory 40 per cent. owing to the exports of gold in order to offset the adverse trade balance. Moreover the movement for devaluation appears to be gaining ground in Holland.

It is understood that only France and Belgium had any definite proposals to make at the Brussels meeting.

The "Financial Times" states that should any Continental country abandon gold, it may probably join the sterling group, which may eventually lead to the return of Europe to the Gold Standard under the banner of Sterling.

The paper further expresses the opinion that China is making an attempt to join the sterling group in the same way as Japan, Argentine, and Brazil, adding that the recent decrees of the Chinese Government caused most violent exchange movements by artificial measures, which is not conducive to satisfactory trading conditions.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES & AVIATION SHARES WELL SUPPORTED

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD ISSUES QUOTED AT A PREMIUM

Cocoa Weak Owing To Profit-Taking

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 22

On the Stock Exchange, giltedged securities were supported.

Among aviation shares De Havilland advanced by 2/6 to 60 shillings on Scotts rapid progress in the air race.

Dealings started in the Central Electricity Board issue which closed at 7/8 premium.

It is understood that for 6 million sterling required, applications totalled 50 million but otherwise markets were generally uncertain owing to the absence of fresh business.

In Commodities, cocoa, after large business, weakened owing to profit-taking and sympathetic opening New York advices.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 22.

The 3 1/2 p.c. Indian sterling loan closed at £96

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 22
3-59 p.m.

Markets generally were quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were steady but business was restricted. Rubber shares were weaker. In Industrials, the tendency was undecisive.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consuls (£81 5/8) £81 1/2
4 per cent Government Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115) £115
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 7/8) £112 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 12 1/8) dol 12 1/8
International Holding (dol 1 1/2) dol 1 1/2
Hydero Electric (dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries (31-7 1/2) 30-9 x.d.
Princhin Johnson (42-4 1/2) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd. (35-4 1/2) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ord (114-1 1/2) 115-0
Swadeshi Match (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-0
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (41-4 1/2) 41-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 7/8) 7 7/8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (131-0) 131-0
P and O S N Co Defd (18-3) 18-0
Distillers (90-9) 91-3
Bredrurd Dyers (10-9) 10-9
British Celonese (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (64-0) 61-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-3) 46-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (34 3/4) 24 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£110) £110

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£54) £54
L M S Ford (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
L N E R Defd (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Southern Dutch (£21 7/8) £21 7/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (£131) £131
London 'G' Stock (£87) £87

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (255-0) 253-9
Godul (182-6) 181-3
Moddar New (76-3) 75-0
Sub Nigel (222-6) 221-3
Spring Mines (165-0) 165-0
Union Corporation (142-6) 138-9 ex div

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 22
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£81 1/8) £81 1/8.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/4) £96 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-56 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108 1/4) £108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1931-53) (£102 1/2) £102 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1945-47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Austrian Loan (£112) £112

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-9) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-9) 37-6
Donaro Tea (56-3) 56-3

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-0) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1/2) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-3) 12-3
Rio Tintos (14 1/8) 14 1/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-6) 53-6
Rand Mine (142-6) 141-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Anglo Persian (43-9) 45-0
Burma Oil (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2 x.d.
Mexican Eagle (6-4 1/2) 6-9
Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20) £20 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 22

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 1/2) dol 30 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11) unquoted.
U S Steel Common (dol 33 3/8) dol 33 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 1/2) unquoted.

SHAW NOT TO DELIVER 1934 FABIAN LECTURE

For the first time in twenty years George Bernard Shaw will not deliver his annual Fabian lecture this year. The reason is that he "is growing old."

Every autumn since 1914, Mr. Shaw has attracted an enthusiastic audience with an hour and a half talk on current problems. Now, however, he is nearly 79 years old and the Fabian Society has decided to spare him.

"Even Mr. Shaw is not immortal," an official of the Fabien Society explained. "It just wouldn't be fair to a man of his age to make him undergo such a strain again."

HELEN KELLER REBUKES MUSSOLINI

Teaching Militarism To Boys Of Eight Horrifies Blind And Dumb Author

Helen Keller sharply rebuked Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy recently for taking eight-year-old Italian lads from their play to teach them "hate and conquest."

Going back to the United States after 15 months of seclusion in Scotland, the famed deaf-and-blind author had sharp words also for Adolf Hitler, leader of Germany.

"What terrible deeds that man has committed!" she exclaimed. "I do hope there will be some way of ridding the world of this Hitler thing."

Miss Keller's pointed expression of her views concerning this troubled world touched on such of its phases as militarism, dictators, the League of Nations, and the America's Cup races.

"I read (using the Braille system) of happenings like those in Italy, Germany and elsewhere until my fingers refuse to go and I shudder and quit," Miss Keller said.

Sharply and concisely, she rebuked Premier Benito Mussolini for his edict drafting eight-year old Italians for compulsory military instruction.

"His latest order," she said: "turns Italy into a vast military gymnasium.

It is too shocking for words to think that little Italian children are being thrown into military life and taught hate and conquest. Mussolini must not forget that he who lives by the sword shall perish by the sword."

She said she had been watching the trend of events on the Far East sadly.

"I trust there will be no war there. But there is one hopeful sign—Russia's entry into the League of Nations. I believe that represents the Soviets genuine desire for world peace and I believe Russia will help to lead the way to permanent peace and tranquility."

Baldwin's Pledge To Die-Hards Regarding India

Tory Leader Refuses To Go Beyond Promise To Consult Party After Publication Of J. P. C.'s Recommendations

Correspondence published in mail week between Mr. Baldwin and Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P., reveals an attempt on the part of Sir Henry, almost amusing in its naivete, to trap Mr. Baldwin into a statement on the eve of the Tory conference which would help the Die-hards in their campaign against the White Paper, at Bristol.

Sir Henry writes asking Mr. Baldwin whether his pledge given at the Central Council "to take counsel together" on the publication of the India Joint Select Committee's report meant that he would take counsel with the National Conservative Conference or only with the subordinate Central Council. Mr. Baldwin answers that he meant (he "did not think there could have been any doubt about it") to consult the Central Council to whom he was speaking when the pledge was given.

Sir Henry Page Croft, as his letters clearly indicate, is going to flourish this letter in the face of the Bristol conference and try to stampede it by crying that this is the last opportunity the National Conference (it will not normally meet again for twelve months) will have of pronouncing on the Indian reforms before the Bill is passed. Mr. Baldwin pointedly retorts, not without a touch of acidity, that under the rules a special meeting of the National Conference can be called before the Bill is presented to Parliament, and he adds that indeed he had always assumed himself that that course would be followed. Thus cornered, Sir Henry, in his last letter, begs Mr. Baldwin to consider whether it would not be more damaging to the unity of the party if a conference were called after the report and its conclusions were resisted than if the leaders were informed now how far the rank and file will let them go. Mr. Baldwin makes no reply.

This epistolary adventure of Sir Henry Page Croft has been a failure, says the Manchester Guardian's political correspondent. It will not help the Die-hard cause at Bristol a bit. That Mr. Baldwin assumes a national conference will be summoned to consider the Select Committee's report will be surprising good news for the delegates. They could not wish for more. If after this the Die-hards do better than at Birmingham last year, when they commanded only a third of the votes cast, one will be surprised.

THE EXCHANGE OF LETTERS

Sir Henry Page Croft, in his first letter, raised the question whether Mr. Baldwin had promised "to take counsel with the Council of the National Union of Conservative Associations or the democratic body of the union after the joint Select Committee had made its report.

Mr. Baldwin, in his reply, points out that his statement was made to the council and meant that that body and himself would take counsel together, and it was evident that the council itself so understood. "I have no desire or authority," he adds, "to interfere in the conduct of that meeting, but I am as anxious as you that everybody taking part in the discussion should be at liberty to express their views with complete frankness and freedom on the issues involved, and I am sure that the Executive Committee of the National Union, which will be responsible for the summoning of the council meeting, can be relied upon to arrange matters accordingly."

Sir Henry Page Croft, in his next letter, said:

"All the conference delegates will now understand that your promise was to consult the Council and not their body. They will also appreciate the fact that the Conference will not meet again before the report is published and the bill presented to Parliament, and unless there is unforeseen delay before the bill has passed all its stages. This will therefore be the last chance that the conference will have of recording its opinion on the main principles of Indian reform before action is taken, and for this reason I will move my resolution at Bristol.

A SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Baldwin replied:

"My dear Page Croft,—I could have wished that in your first letter you had disclosed the fact that you yourself had no doubt regarding the construction which should be placed on my promise to the Council as to the special meeting to be held, but I am glad that the position is now quite clear.

"While we are in agreement as to the facts, the inferences which you draw from those facts are unwarrantable. The Bristol Conference is not the last occasion on which the party conference can consider the subject before the bill is presented to Parliament. I see from the rules of the National Union that a special meeting of the conference can be called by the Central Council, or summoned on a requisition from fifty constituency associations or five provincial areas.

"It is clear, therefore, that a special meeting of the conference can be arranged before the bill is presented to Parliament in addition to the special meeting of the Council, and while it is not a matter for my decision, I have always assumed in my own mind that the party might desire this course to be followed.

"The conference at Bristol must, of course, decide for itself whether it is in a better position to arrive at a decision now or after the report of the Joint Select Committee is published. The suggestion made at the council meeting that I should take counsel with its members was not objected to by the conference held at Birmingham last year. On the contrary, the conference then decided that it could not come to any final conclusion until the Joint Select Committee had made its recommendations. Should the conference decide to reverse that decision this year before it has heard the views of the Joint Select Committee the general feeling might well be that there would not be much object in my meeting the council subsequently.

Sir Henry Page Croft, in the concluding letter, said although it was his personal impression that Mr. Baldwin had referred to the council there were doubts in many quarters, and he was glad that this had been cleared up. He refers to the difficulty of calling a special meeting of the conference, and adds that he was glad to infer from Mr. Baldwin's letter "that some time will, in any event, elapse after the report of the Select Committee is published and before the bill is drafted, for otherwise the special meeting of the conference would only be called after the policy of the Government had been declared, which in principle it (the Government) would have to stand by. I would also point out that supposing the conference disapproved the report of the Select Committee, it would be far more likely to impair the unity of the party if it was called to resist the conclusions of the Select Committee after they had been published other than to inform its leaders freely and frankly now how far it is prepared to go in the matter of the reforms in India."

ACTIVITIES OF HINDI PRACHAR

The Secretary of the Hindi Prachar Bombay writes:—

It is now thought fit that a summary of the activities connected with Hindi Prachar in Bombay be given monthly so that it may attract the attention of the public and thereby get their co-operation and support.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS.

Prathamic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha—are held every year in February and September. This year it was held on September 9. Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo acted as the Superintendent. There were 93 candidates of whom 65 were Marathi-speaking. 5 Gujerati-speaking and 23 speaking the South Indian vernaculars. In 'Prathamik' there were 39 candidates of whom 4 were ladies. In the 'Madhyama' there were 43 of whom 30 were ladies and in the 'Rashtra Basla' there were 11, of whom 8 were ladies.

Immediately after the examinations were over, the work of starting new classes at the old centres and opening some new centres was taken up.

The Superintendent of the Desai Boarding House, Matunga, G.I.P., was kind enough to allow us to conduct a Hindi class in the Boarding House. There are about 20 students who attend this class now.

Seva Sadan Hindi classes are conducted from June 1933. We are now having the Prathamik class with an attendance of 45 ladies and the Rashtra Bhasha class with about 15 ladies.

The Santa Cruz class is conducted by the Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Colony from March 1934. New classes have been started for Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha only. Eight ladies are attending these classes.

Classes are held at Matunga, B. B. and C. I. from December 1933. New classes for Madhyama and Prathamik have been opened.

Classes are regularly held at Blavatsky Lodge, Girgaum from a very long time. New classes have been started for Prathamik, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha.

The Sabha's Annual General Body Meeting was held on September 23. After passing the Report and Accounts a new Committee was elected.

SPINNERS UNWILLING TO PAY PREVAILING HIGH PRICES

Narrow Markets Awaiting Developments

SOUTHERN SELLING AND TRADE BUYING

Prices Refuse To Move

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet and featureless. Prices declined on Southern hedge-selling but later advanced on trade buying.

Cotton markets continue uninteresting awaiting President F[illegible] address to Bankers-spinners are not inclined to buy and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened at a decline of one point with December 12.28. There was a limited business and prices after fluctuating within a range of 5 points closed at a decline of one to four points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 12.60c

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Early in the week declines on low world's consumption figures for August and denials from Washington of inflationary rumours were followed by moderate rallies caused by trade buying and covering on more optimistic views of general business prospects and reports of a very firm situation for spot. The demand was supplied by scattered Southern selling and realising, the market later fluctuating with some irregularity. Business was restricted by uncertainties over Government's cotton control programme for 1935 crop and a disposition to await developments.

The Agricultural Adjustments Administration is expected to announce the 1935 acreage programme some time next month. Rumours are being circulated that there will be some easing in the acreage restrictions.

Spot markets were quiet. Spinners were unwilling to pay the prevailing high prices, while growers would rather accept the 12½ cent loans than grant concessions. This has been reflected by a very small volume of Southern hedge-selling which has created a scarcity of contracts.

DEADLOCK IN SPOT COTTON

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state: –

The deadlock in the American spot markets continues where mills owing to the very high basis are holding off.

Meantime the Futures market remains dull and uninteresting and operators are awaiting the President's address to the Bankers' Association which is scheduled some time this week. It is reported the A. A. A will announce their acreage restriction programme for next season about the 10th November. Although various rumours are current as to the modifications in the restrictions the officials believe the aim of the administration will be to limit the total American supply including the carry-over to around 20 million bales after taking into consideration the probable consumption of American cotton this season.

With the present estimates at about 11 million bales the acreage is consequently expected to be restricted to about 30 million acres.

HOPES OF CO-OPERATION

[illegible] sentiment is now virtually extinct on Wall Street and proponents of the expanded market activity are now basing hopes on the probability of a greater co-operation between Washington and "big" business. To-day's markets were again colourless.

The situation in spot cotton is still at a deadlock and is discouraging transactions, with mills refusing to pay prevailing high basis. Japan was a buyer of futures."

On Saturday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with January 6.65. There was little speculative buying on good Alexandria advices and offerings were light. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 6.38d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. At the close October was quoted 4.92, January 4.90 and March 4.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Following steady Alexandria advices the Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points and spot Sakel prices were reduced by 4 points to 8.29d. Uppers futures declined 2 to 4 points and spot cotton prices closed 4 points down at 7.26d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and Sakels futures closed unchanged to 5 points down. Ashmouni futures closed at a loss of 5 to 10 points.

STATE OF HIGH-GRADE

Mr G. W. Fooshe writes in the "M. G. Commercial" under date [illegible] September 26:—

The market eased, with only technical rallies, on general long liquidation, which was especially heavy for October to avoid notices, gradual expansion of hedging, extensive professional and some foreign selling, influenced by large ginnings, favourable weather, the slowness of spinner demand for spots, and the failure of many Southern mills to reopen, following the calling off of the strike by the United Textile Workers. Domestic and foreign fixation and speculative short covering were the main support.

The trade was considerably disturbed to-day by the report that the A. A. A. will sell large quantities of option cottons under sealed bids on October 3 to shippers and mills not owning certificates, and replace such cottons with purchases of March and May futures.

SPOT BASIS

This created the impression that basis would weaken and differences between December and those months widen. I understand this step is being taken to relieve the extreme tightness of the spot situation, which is severely penalising mills and also shippers, who sold for September-October delivery.

It is almost impossible now to buy high-grade 7/8in. to 1 1/16in. cotton, despite the fact that bids are the highest for years in relation to futures.

Demand for cotton goods is slow and prices are lower. Consumer resistance is apparently increasing. Labour leaders claim that many mills are not reopening, as a measure of retaliation against employees who struck. Management says that the failure to reopen is due to lack of orders.

YIELD PROSPECTS

Yield prospects are believed to show a further increase in the Valley States and in Texas, but there is little change elsewhere. Majority opinion expects that the Bureau on October 8 will make another upward revision. Sentiment is mostly against the market, though the nearness of prices to 12-cent loan values is tempering bearish operations.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. December Highest (11-27 a.m.)	12.31+.02
N. Y. December Lowest (10-4 a.m.)	12.26—.03
Liverpool January Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.66—.01
Liverpool January Lowest (12.00 a.m.)	6.62—.05

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable in formation from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Quiet featureless markets. Liverpool very steady especially Egyptian following Alexandria.

New York.—Spinners are buying very little at present. Decline was checked by Spot Houses buying December.

ARGENTINE LINSEED ACREAGE

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

Wheat.—Favourable weather in the Argentine has caused further liquidation, but unlike last year this season the Argentine Government has guaranteed prices to farmers and are therefore, unlikely to allow dumping in Liverpool at under-parity prices. Insufficiency of moisture in the Punjab and U. P. has caused steadiness in Indian prices with holders loath to part with their stocks.

Linseed.—The last Argentine Government estimate was about 7,216,000 acres against 6,853,000 acres last year and with the present favourable weather reports the general expectation is for about 17 lacs tons yield against 14 lacs last year.

The most critical period for the crop however, namely November has yet to come and with only about 1 1/2 lacs exportable surplus in Argentine combined with 12 cents Government guarantee to farmers, we favour covering shorts on any further decline.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 147 at Cross Rate 4.97 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M 1935 204—Liverpool May 1935 6.53 Rs 76 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M 1935 208—New York May 12.42 Rs 69 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.97 7/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 209/4 and improved to Rs. 209/12 on scattered buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied the market displayed quiet low and prices declined to Rs 209/4. The market was dull with utter absence of any fresh business. There is less inclination to operate and bazar operators are awaiting some developments in American markets. It is believed that owing to the Congress session on Friday and Saturday the market will close at about 4 p.m.

There was increased selling on Indore account and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 208-4. Liverpool market opened very steady and prices in the local market advanced. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	209 2 0
Oomra D/J	180 8 0
Bengal D/J	133 12 0

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Oct. 22

67 Toyomankwak Arvi 173
500 Toyomankwak Hansi 123
100 Toyomankwak Parbhani 160
108 Toyomankwak Amalner 168
100 Cawnpore Mill Arifwala 5 off
100 Japan T and Co Jambusar 209 1/2
100 Japan T and Co Broach 214
75 Toyo Poddar Mill Veraval 159
96 Prelad Mill Bantva 187
100 Volkart Bros Malkapur 172
63 Volkart Bros Nagar old 70 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	115/20
Sindh-Punjab Fine	123/25
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	113/18
Wardha-Hingt	188/190
Nagpur Savner	188/190
Pundhurna	178/180
Yeotmal	176/178
Arvi	175/177
Ellichpur	175/177
Amraoti-Berar	174/176
Khamgaon	174/176
Mulkapur	168/178
Khandesh	165/167
Jalna/Sailu	166/168
Burwah Sanavad	170/175
Broach Fine	204/266
Punjab/American	214/216
Punjab/American mix	204/209
Cambodia	269/274
Miraj/Sangli	199/204
Coompta Good	194/199
Bagalkot	179/184
Kampala	347
Busoga	345
Jinja	341
Manza	335

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Oct. 22. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales

	20-10-34	This year.
Khandesh ...		1,641
Central India ...		3,755
Barsi and Nagar ...	343	2,145
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		324
Berar ...	116	3,650
Central Provinces ...		1,171
Total Oomras	459	12,686
Dholera	233	7,570
N.-W. Provinces ...		660
Rajputana ...		865
Sind-Punjab ...		8,068
Broach	206	1,293
Coompta & Dharwar	188	8,074
Westerns-Northerns	391	8,902
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	13,634
Persian		1,574
American ...		1,855
Egyptian & African	188	29,255
Total	1,574	94,441

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Oct

In full pressed Bales.

	20-10-34	This year
Europe	2,692	35,767
Japan & China	3,683	65,580
Coast Ports ...		3,837
Up-country by Rail ...		21,968
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan ...		8,787
Total	6,375	135,933

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 22nd day of October 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.) April May 1934-35	
10-30	Rs. 208/8
12-30	Rs. 209
2-30	Rs 208/4 Settlement
4-30	Rs. 209
April-May	
Highest 209/4	
Lowest 208	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F P Bales	1934/35	1933-34
Receipts to date 20-10-34	1854000	2966000
Receipts Yesterday 20-10-34	27000	42000
Exports to date 20-10-34	1110000	2015000
Stock at Ports 19-10-34	3041000	3869000
Stock Interior Towns 19-10-34	1731000	1785000
Stock Liverpool 19-10-34	959000	835000
Visible Supply 19-10-34	6445000	8090000
Quantity in Sight 19-10-34	3130000	4852000
Quantity out of Sight 19-10-34	2003000	3115000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct 22

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/6/6; Lowest Rs. 28/6; Closing Rs. 28/10

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/10; Closing Rs. 17/12

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 31/11/6; Lowest Rs. 31/11/6 Closing Rs. 32/1/6

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 20

December 1-74—03
March 1-75—03
May 1-78—03
July 1-83—02

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Oct. 20.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	6
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	53
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	35
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel. and Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	31 3/4
Rario Corp.	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	21 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	102
National Distillers	21
Amr. Tobacco B.	81
Dupont de Nemours	93
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	33 1/2
Noranda Mines	37
Int Nickel of Canada	21 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	11
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	28
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	18
St Oil of N. J.	41
Socony	13 1/4
Chase Bank	23 1/4
National City Bank	20 3/4
General Foods	31
National Dairy	17

Market quiet no change in prices Steady. Anaconda 10 7/8; U. S. Steel 33 1/2; G Motors 29 7/8; I. Nickel 24 1/2; City Bank 20 3/4; Chase Bank 23 1/4; Socony 13 1/8; N. Y. Central 21 1/2; W. U. Teleg. 34 5/8; Total business 1/2 million.

INDIAN COTTON CROP

The Second All-India Cotton Forecast for 1934-35 issued on Saturday the 20th instant, shows an increase of 3 per cent from the figures (revised) issued at the corresponding time last year. The figures are as under:—

Names.	Area in Acres
Oomras	9,787,000
Bengal	3,675,000
Dholleras	2,436,000
Broach	1,293,000
Americans	896,000
Others	2,078,000
Total	20,365,000

On the average of the last ten years the area reported in the Second Forecast has been 83.3 per cent of the total area reported in the Final (Fifth) Forecast.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Frost Reports

EAST: Partly cloudy.

GENERAL: Generally fair to partly cloudy. Probably local rain in Alabama.

WEST: Fair, Colder, frosts.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Oct. 22

T. T. on London.—

Previous closing	1.4 1/16
To-day's opening	1.4 1/16
To-day's closing	1.3 11/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Oct. 20.

Broach A/M. 1935 Op. 209; Highest 209 3/4; Lowest 208 3/4, Closing 209

Oomra D/J. Op. 180 1/2, Highest 180 3/4; Lowest 180; Closing 180.

Bengal D/J. Op. 133; Highest 133 Lowest 132 1/2; Closing 132 3/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 31-3-35) Rs. 19 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-11-34) Rs. 2 3/4.

WEEKLY HIGH & LOW SHARE VALUES

During the last week following were the highest and lowest prices in the Share Bazar:—

B Dyeing Highest 945, Lowest 882-8
Century Highest 330; Lowest 300.
Nagpur Highest 342-8; Lowest 312-8.
Swadeshi Highest 257-8; Lowest 230
Kohinoor Highest 277-8; Lowest 262-8
Tata Ord. Highest 106; Lowest 92.
Tata Def Highest 455. Lowest 382-8
Tata Hydro Highest 160-10; Lowest 156-4.
Tata Power Highest 1397-8; Lowest 1315
Andhra Ord. Highest 1600; Lowest 1540.
B. Burma Highest 470; Lowest 438-12
I Cement Highest 470. Lowest 445
Alcock Highest 220; Lowest 202-8.
B. Steam Highest 234-12; Lowest 282-8
Bundi Highest 344; Lowest 32-10.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Oct 22

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-3
S S Nizam Rs. 4
S S India Rs. 3-15
S S Fusiiama Rs. 3-15-9
S S Nawab Rs. 3-15-6
S S Ranee Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment Oct Rs. 3-14-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-12-3
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-11-6
Portabuar Rs. 13-11
African Rs. 12-11
Java Spot 3.40

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 20.

October	56 3/4—.1 5/8d
December	58 5/8—.1 5/8d
March	63 5/8—.1 1/4d
May	65 1/4—.1 1/4d.

SHUTTLE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Govt. Must Give It More Concessions, Says Mr. Patel

The Indian Tariff Board which has come down to Bombay to enquire into the grievances of the Indian Woollen Textile industry examined to-day Mr. H. M. Patel of H. M. Patel and Co., in regard to the development of the industry for the manufacture of shuttles. Mr. Patel in the course of his statement said:—

Shuttle is an indispensable accessory for the purpose of weaving both by power and hand loom and as there is no factory in India for the manufacture of shuttles, they are imported from foreign countries such as Japan, England, Italy, Germany and France. Being grouped in Statutory Schedule No. 59-B (Machinery) of the Indian Customs Tariff for the purpose of assessment of import duty, separate figures as to the quantity imported into India are not available. However for nearly a hundred thousand power looms and a million hand looms it is safe to assume that over ten thousand gross shuttles are required.

Thus there is a fair scope for the development of this industry in India and therefore in the year 132 we sent our representative to Europe to visit important manufacturing centres and to make preliminary arrangements to start a factory in India. These arrangements are now completed. A preliminary plant of an approximate capacity to manufacture from 500 to 700 gross shuttles a year is shipped on the 26th January, 1934, and will be erected in Bombay very soon by an European expert who is also to work as the manager of the factory.

In a short time we contemplate registering a private joint stock company to run this enterprise under the name of the Indian Shuttle Manufacturing Company.

USE OF INDIAN TIMBER.

It was our intention to use only Indian timber but we are obliged the revise our decision in view of the fact that cornelwood and boxwood the most suitable timbers for the manufacture of shuttles are not available from Indian forests and the substitutes suggested by the Forest Economist of the Forest Research Institute. Dehra Dun, do not come up to the required standard. To maintain a high standard of quality we are obliged to import the wooden blocks from either England, United States of America or Africa.

We now find that all timbers other than firewood are subject to 25 per cent import duty under Statutory Schedule No. 79 of Indian Customs Tariff and as such these blocks are assessed at 25 per cent import duty. As you will, no doubt, notice, wooden block is an important component part of a shuttle. 25 per cent duty on these blocks, i.e., on raw materials will increase the cost of finished goods considerably and will act as a drag in the development of a new industry. This difficulty is further aggravated by the fact that there is only 10 per cent import duty on the finished shuttles imported into India.

We therefore submit that for the development of this new industry—this being the first factory in India, and particularly in view of the fact that these timbers are not available from Indian forests, the wooden blocks that we are required to import for the manufacture of shuttles be allowed to be imported duty free as a special case under section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. 1878.

We might add that these blocks being imported in cut sizes large enough for the manufacture of only one shuttle from each block, they are not capable of being used for any other purpose. For your examination we are submitting a sample of the same today's post.

We have received first shipment of the blocks already and other shipments will come out in due course and so we request the Government to grant this concession as early as possible.

Trusting that this representation will receive the prompt attention it deserves.

This concluded the evidence in Bombay for the present.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 19th October	391
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	92,757
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	54,914
Increase	38,853

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Buying In Tata Steel Shares

SOLD-OUT MARKET SHOWS GOOD RALLYING POWER

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet to-day and declined few points during the early part of the day on scattered long liquidation, but later on prices recorded a sharp rise on renewed buying.

The market being a sold-out, displayed good rallying power and the tone at the close was very steady.

Business for "Moorat' Settlement will commence to-morrow and outsiders were waiting for the next settlement, but the market suddenly spurted on buying by investors and cash-badlavalas.

Thus when trading in the next settlement begins, there will be hedge sales against purchases of actual shares. This expected selling will have some depressing effect.

The market opinion is divided. In view of cold weather Finance, there will be increased demand for money particularly for financing new crops and this will have depressing influence on share values. While the other section believes that exports of gold will keep money easy, and in view of improved outlook of industries, there is no room for any material decline in pricee, particularly after the recent drop.

These factors are likely to check speculative operations and the market will fluctuate irregularly in the near future.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares advanced by Rs. 18 to Rs. 412 while Ordinary shares gained Rs. 3/8 and closed at Rs. 98. Tata Power shares were firm and advanced Rs. 32 while Andhras were also firm with a good enquiry. Mill shares were active and New Great shares were supported by bulls. Bombay Burma and Indian Cement shares also looked up there.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay Oct. 22.

100	Ahm Advance	315 0
500	Bom Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	915 0
250	Bradbury	110 0
100	Century	321 4
100	Central India XD	325 0
100	Colaba	132 8
100	Coorla	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
	E D Sassoon	0 6
100	Finlay	127 8
100	Gokak	173 2
1000	Hindustan	1825 0
100	Indore	108 12
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	33 12
100	Kohinoor	218 12
250	Laxmi	885 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Bombay Dyeing 917, 912, 920, 915
Century 318, 310, 323, 321/14.
Central India X. D. 326, 327, 317, 325
Colaba 130, 132
Kohinoor 216, 212, 220, 218
New Great 228, 223, 228, 225
Simplex 110, 113, 112
Swadeshi 243, 238, 245, 242
Bundi 23/4, 33/2, 33/4
Indian Cement 452, 450, 460
Tata Steel Dfd. 390, 382, 400, 407, 413
Tata Steel Ord 94-8, 92-8, 95-8. 96-12, 98-8
Bombay Steam 283. 286
Bombay Burma 453, 450, 448, 457, 455
Hydro 157
Andhra 1560, 1552, 1566. 1568
Tata Power 1347, 1352, 1337, 1366. 1370, 1373.
Tram 157, 158

100	Madhavji	11 12
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1550 0
250	Model	79 6
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	232 8
100	Osmanshahi	72 8
100	Phoenix	328 12
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	113 8
100	Swadeshi	242 8
100	Swan	77 8
25	Tata	12 3
500	Vishnu	1600 0
1000	Western	1040 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102 12
25-50	Central	33 4
500	Imp.	1615 0
125-500	Imp Contry.	411 4
50-100	India	117 8
5	Union	5 1

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	33 4
70	Gwalior	106 0
250	Indian	480 0
40	Katni Def.	1185 0
100	Katni Ord.	335 0
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	23 8
100	Shahabad	347 8
70	United	70 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 14
15-75	New India	35 14
200	Oriental	3810 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	175 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1563 12
10	Ajmer	9 4
50	Bom. Tram	153 7
100	Bom Suburban	157 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	157 8
1000	Tata Power	1373 12

WAYS.

500	Ahm Prantij	840 0
100	Amr Patty	122 0
100	C Province	87 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 22.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2	per cent G P N Sett 91/7
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 91/7½
4	per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/6
4	per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/6½
5	per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/5
5	per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/6

TAX FREES

4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/10
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 118
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2	per cent 1935 B D L 104

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH.)

3	per cent 1941 99/3
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 101/3
4	per cent 1943 105/5
4 1/2	per cent 1955 60 112/12
5	per cent 1939/44 107/12
5	per cent 1940/43 108/12
5	per cent 1935 102
5	per cent 1940/53 108/12
6 1/2	per cent 1935 T B 103

[illegible] SECURITIES

4	per cent B P T 1974 103/0
4	per cent M Deb 1974 102/8
5	per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 124/4
6	per cent K P T 1956 124/4
6 1/2	per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs 91/4 and improved to Rs. 91/7/6 on better enquiry.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The local silver market ruled very steady to-day on improved buying and short covering as pointed out before the technical condition of the local market is healthy and with buying policy of the U S. A. Government, there will be material improvement in prices. The gold market was quiet but steady with some short covering. Shanghai T. T on London opened to-day at 1 4 1/16 and closed at 1 3 11 16 In the afternoon the market improved on better London advices. Both gold and silver prices recorded improvement

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 8 0
November settlement	65 9 0
December settlement	65 13 0
Ready gold	35 0 0
November settlement	35 0 0
December settlement	35 1 6

100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0
100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 4
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara S[illegible]nge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	757 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	44 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	413 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	98 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	207 8
50	Belapur Sugar	241 4
250	Bom. Steam	288 4
125	Bom. Burma	455 0
50	Bom. Burma County	145 0
8sh.	Br. E. Petrol	5 6
50	Bombay Telephone	107 0
100	Ind. Bleaching	158 12
100	Ind Radio Di.	560 0
100	Ind Radio Ordy	472 8
1000	Pem Canning	677 8
15	Scindia	12 10
30	Tata Construction	30 8
25	Tata Oil	20 8

REFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Vly	1310 0
6	p c Bombay Steam	493 12
7	p.c. Bom Tram	80 0
5	p.c Central India	512 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c Punjab Cement	14 6
7	p c. Tata Hydro	134 6
7½	p.c Tata Power	1347 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	170 0
7 1-2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	156 8
7	p c Vish[illegible]	640 0
5-1/2	p. c. Tata Mill	17 8

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1934

Why Gandhiji Leaves Congress

MEANING OF MAHATMA'S RETIREMENT

Wants Congressmen To Take Initiative For Policy

Mahatma Gandhi's decision not to revoke his conclusion that it was necessary that he should retire from the active Leadership of the Congress, has created a sensation, and speculation is rife as to what the position of the Congress would be without the great pesronality that dominated Indian politics for more than a decade.

From conversations with some of the members of the Working Committee, it can be definitely stated that the Mahatma's retirement is not a walk-out protest, but a restoration of initiative and action among Congressmen, who had during the past few days abdicated all functions in favour of Gandhiji.

Mahatmaji wants Congressmen to think and act for themselves instead of accepting everything "Gandhi Brand."

WANTED MORE REALITY.

"He has been indulgent and tolerating everything that the Congressmen did for the last fifteen years, during which time he has given his unqualified help and guidance in steering the Congress through troubled waters.

His fifteen years' experience has convinced him that the whole thing has been an unreality and that very few are sincere," said a prominent Congress leader to a "Chronicle" representative while discussing the question of Gandhiji's retirement.

Conciously or unconciously Congressmen had, during the last few years, lost the initiative mostly due to the towering personality of Mahatma Gandhi. It has been found that right from the work of takng initiative for any work on behalf of the Congress, down to the task of drafting of resolutions. Congressmen have looked upto him, without themselves doing practically anything to put into action, what he directs them to do.

The only alternative that was left for Gandhiji at present was to leave the Congress, not to weaken, but with a view to strengthen it. Though his departure at the present juncture would be a great calamity, it would certainly strengthen the great organisation. If the Indian National Congress, a very great political organisation in the country, cannot go on with its work by losing a leader, then it was not fit to be called the representative of the nation.

Strong Opposition.

At present there are several sections inside the Congress who do not agree with Gandhiji and his programme and it was not proper to expect him to continue to remain in the Congress, while there was a considerably strong section, who are not ready to carry out the programme chalked out by him.

This eminent Congress leader told our representative that Gandhiji was anxious that the Congress should continue to remain the premier political organisation in the country and he was leaving it as he had felt that his presence was hampering the natural growth of the Congress.

This is explained in that though everyone says that he will work for the Congress programme and reiterates it before Gandhiji, still it is found that a few days' absence of Gandhiji from the helm of affairs throws the organisation into confusion.

It was time that the organisation and its members functioned as members of that organisation instead of looking up to one individual to do everything. This might give a setback to the Congress, but it was sure to make the organisation to stand on its feet.

Real Work.

The unnecessary elements within the Congress would be thus eliminated without any trouble as, every member of the Congress will have to work and bear the responsibility of a member of that organisation.

Gandhiji would certainly be ready to help the Congress with his advice, whenever it was demanded of him He was not going to run away from it. He was leaving the Congress because he had felt that people were more guided by their loyalty to his personality than to the cause.

He wanted them to realise that they should work more for the cause than for the personality.

Whatever the vote of the Congress would be on the amendments proposed by Gandhiji, his decision to scratch himself from the Congress picture, at least for a time will stand. As a matter of fact, he himself was not going to take any part in the discussions that will take place on those amendments, excepting making a statement.

May Change His Mind.

It was possible Gandhiji might decide to continue to lead the Congress, if an overwhelming majority sincerely accepted the Amendments that he proposed and promised to work for the Congress programme. But that is an impossible thing in view of views of a considerably large number of Congressmen on Gandhiji's statement and proposed Amendments.

Whether he would remain a four anna member of the Congress, after his retirement is a very minor detail, but there is very probability of his not becoming one in view of his strong faith in the Spinning Franchise.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu garlanding the "Frontier Gandhi" on his arrival at the Congress Nagar to open the Khadi Exhibition.

Prominent among those who were present at the opening ceremony of the A. I. Khadi Exhibition were (from left): Mr. K. F. Nariman, Reception Committee Chairman, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, of the Khadi Exhibition Committee, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the retiring President of the Congress, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, the Sheriff of Bombay, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan declared the Khadi Exhibition open on Saturday evening. He is seen here addressing the gathering just before performing the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.

LOST NO TIME IN RESTING

BAMRAULI. CAMP,
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Scott and Campbell Black lost no time in resting. After reporting at the control office both superintended the refuelling of the machine, munching sandwiches and drinking lemonade. Scott declared that dawn broke over the Persian Gulf and Bunder Abbas followed in the magnificent sunrise. Scott and Campbell Black have brought out British advertisements for insertion in the India press in record time from London.—A. P.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Extraordinary Scenes Of Enthusiasm

HYDERABAD, Dn. Oct. 21.

Extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm marked to-day's Municipal elections, the first of their kind in Hyderabad, which were held under the recently amended Municipal Act. There were thirty candidates for the thirteen seats which are to be filled by election from general constituencies and polling booths throughout the city were humming with activity all day, the great majority of the twenty thousand persons enfranchised under the Act evincing the keenest desire to exercise their right to vote.

The only incident occurred at the polling station at the Nizam's College where Mr. R. S. Naik, one of the two candidates from 'B' ward, suddenly withdrew with his supporters, while polling was progressing, under protest against alleged irregularities in the recording of votes. Later Mr. Naik sent a telegram of protest to Sir Kishen Pershad urging that the election from this ward be declared null and void.—A. P.

UMPIRE TO DECIDE

Ahmedabad Arbitration Board Differ On Essentials

The arbitration in the Ahmedabad Mill Labour Dispute has closed. The arbitrators Messrs. Chamanlal Girdharlal Parekh, Chairman of the Millowners' Association, and Manu Subedar, met after hearing the parties and, after discussions amongst themselves, have come to no agreement. The matter will therefore be placed before an Umpire to be appointed shortly.

Detailed figures indicating the plight of the industry and other relevant matters were placed before the arbitrators by both sides to the dispute. There were fifteen sittings when the parties were examined after which the arbitrators had four sittings between them but came to no decision.

Great disappointment is said to be felt at the inability of the arbitrators to come to an agreement.

The reports appearing in certain vernacular papers that the awards have been already given and that they comprise certain percentages, are stated to be unauthorised and misleading.—A.P.

PANDER MACHINE WRECKED

BAMRAULI, ALLAHBAD Oct. 21

The Pander machine piloted by Ashes and Geysondorfer crashed here while landing at 9-35 p. m. The under-carriage and propellor were smashed, but nobody was injured. The cause of the smash was that the retractable undercarriage failed to open and consequently the machine landed flat. It is out of the race as repairs will take a forthnight.

DEJECTED, BUT DETERMINED

DRIGH ROAD AERODROME
KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison restarted after repair of minor engine trouble, at 6/30 p.m: They were dejected at the unforeseen delay, but looked determined to make up the lost time.—A. P.

Kamaladevi's Charge Against Congress

TRIFLING WITH ISSUE OF INDEPENDENCE

Socialist Policy If Britain Goes To War

If Britain enters into any war in the future, not only should India not participate in it, but she should utilise the opportunity to advance the cause of Indian freedom. This was the decision arrived at by the Congress Socialists at their Conference at Readymoney Mansions, on Monday.

A warning has also been sent forth to all Congressmen that they should resist the efforts to whittle down the meaning and import of the term "complete independence"

Congress Socialists are divided on the question of the wisdom and utility of the Congress Parliamentary Policy. By a majority, they have decided to ask the Congress to withdraw its candidates.

In defining complete independence as "the establishment of an Independent State in which power is transferred to the producing masses and that such an objective involves the refusal to compromise at any stage with British Imperialism," Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya said that the need for the above specification had arisen because the Indian National Congress had been trifling with the issue. The Independence resolution was first passed at the Madras session in 1927, but since then it had undergone so many changes in its meaning and import that it might be considered as good as scrapped.

At Calcutta, it dwindled down to a demand for mere Dominion Status.

Lahore Congress.

At Lahore, under the dynamic leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, every one thought that the reiteration of the Independence demand would usher in a new era. But once again the country was being asked to adopt discredited and discarded slogans of constitutionalism.

Shrimati Kamaladevi said that British Empire and Indian freedom were contradictory terms. Compromise with British Imperialism was a negation of Indian independence. She appealed to all Congressmen to resist the efforts to whittle down the Congress goal.

Mr. Muktanandji Tirath of Hardwar said that Gandhiji's methods and programme might lead us to Heaven but what India wanted was freedom from foreign rule and bread for her hungry millions and Gandhiji's methods were not calculated to achieve that He supported the resolution which was unanimously passed.

Abolish Rule of Princes.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy moved that "In as much as the Indian states constitute a principal political and military support to British Imperialism and a source of feudal backwardness and reaction this conference declares that the abolition of the rule of Indian princes can alone assure complete independence for the whole of India and invites the people of the Indian states to fight side by side with the people of British India in the struggle for independence."

Mr. Narayanswamy said that the policy of non-intervention followed by the Congress towards the Indian States was against the best interests of India. He blamed Gandhiji for sticking to that policy despite the fact that public opinion was opposed to it. He said that feudalism must be crushed with a heavy hand. The resolution was carried.

No Participation in War.

Mr. M. R. Masani, Bar-at-Law, moved:—

This Conference considers that in view of the international situation and the danger of the sudden outbreak of a war in which the British Empire may be involved it is necessary for the Congress to declare its opposition to the participation by India in any war in which the British Government may be involved and to undertaken forthwith the preparation of the entire Indian nation to resist actively the utilisation of Indian men, money and resources for the purposes of such a war and to utilise such a crisis for securing Swaraj.

Mr. Masani said that India was so self-centred and segregated that she did not appraise the International situation at its full worth. War clouds were on the horizon and it was necessary that the Congress should prepare the country to resist actively the attempt to drag India into a war in which India could not possibly be interested.

He strongly deprecated the 1914 policy and said that it should never be repeated in the future. India was not prepared to become a cat's paw in the hands of belligerent nations, whoever they might be. On the other hand, in the event of any war in the future, India shou'd utilise the opportunity to gain her own ends.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpandhe then moved his resolution regarding the Socialist attitude towards the attempts of the Right Wing to take the Congress back to the "old and discredited path of constitutional agitation and to convert it into an instrument of the Indian upper classes in their bargains with British Imperialism."

This resolution evoked a heated discussion. Several members, including Dr. Lohia, Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas, Khadilkar and others were strongly opposed to the cessation of Parliamentary activity. Their point of view was expressed by Mr. Mascarenhas in a vehement speech. He said the party must utilise the election campaign to educate and rouse the masses.

Mr. Menon asked if the Assembly voters could be called masses.

Mr. Mascarenhas replied that through them they could appeal to the masses and show them the utter futility of the Right Wing methods.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas said that the legislatures were too powerless to be used for any good purpose.

The amendment which was against the withdrawal of the Congress candidates was defeated by a large majority. The original resolution was passed.

"UNSUITABLE MAP"

DRIGH ROAD, AERODROME, KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Mollison again returned to Karachi at 7/30 p.m. in their D. H. Comet. Interviewed they said that the map supplied in Karachi was apparently an unsuitable guide for night flying. They added that the machine behaved alright. It worked freely as if nothing had happened. They intend taking off probably at 2 a.m. to-morrow.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.